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I Am Not Old.

I am not old—though years have cast
Their shadows on my way;
I am not old, though years have passed
On rapid wings away.
For in my heart a fountain flows,
And round it pleasant thoughts repose,
And sympathies, and feelings high,
Spring like the stars on evening's sky.
I am not old—time may have set
His signet on my brow,
And some faint furrows that have met,
Which care may deepen now;
Yet love, fond love, a chaplet weaves,
Of fresh young buds and verdant leaves;
And still in fancy I can twine
Thoughts sweet as flowers that once were mine.

Love and Laughter.

In the days when earth was young,
Love and laughter roamed together;
Love took up his harp and sung,
Round him all was golden weather.
But there came a sign anon—
What will be when life is gone?

Laughter then would try his skill,
Sang of mirth and joy undying;
But he played his part so ill,
He set echo all a-sighing.
Ever came an undertone—
What will be when life is done?

Then for ever since that time,
Love no more can live with laughter;
For bright as is the summer-prime,
Winter pale will follow after—
Love henceforth must dwell with sighs;
Joy was left in paradise.

A BANK ROBBERY.

The Plot to Rob a Bank—Its Success and the Trouble the Thieves had with the Money—An Interesting Story.

The story of the Carbondale bank robbery as told by the Scranton *Republican* is one of the most interesting records of modern crimes, and reveals a plot so intensely dramatic that the details will amply repay perusal. It appears after the robbers had secured their prize they were in a regular quandary what to do with it. It was to their consciences as trying as the tenacious old man of the sea in the fable, and they were constantly removing it from place to place, stealing it from each other and sub-dividing it to silence grumbling accessories until it was considerably scattered.

There were two plots to rob the bank. The first contemplated its robbery at midnight. The night robbery was planned at meetings held in a coal mine a short distance from the city. There were ten men in this plot besides several outsiders. The plan originated about eight months ago. The parties to the plot noticed that old Mr. Stott used to work alone in the bank at night, and that Duggan, the chief of police, used to do duty as watchman at the bank, and in order to carry out the robbery successfully, it was necessary to put Duggan out of the way.

They then intended to go to the bank, rap at the door—so as to bring the cashier to the door—and then rush past and overpower him before he could use any firearms. Then they proposed to frighten him with pistols into opening the safe, and if necessary to dispatch him.

The meetings at which this design was matured were regularly and well attended, each participant in the plot going singly at the dead of night to the mine in which they were held and returning the same way. This plot fell through in consequence of two of the most prominent men withdrawing from it, because murder was contemplated. It was supposed that the bank contained from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars, and the thieves had set their hearts on a great haul. After this plot was frustrated, one of the active participants in it thought that there was a good chance for a daylight robbery of the bank. He noticed that Mr. Stott was in the habit of letting his two clerks go to dinner, while he remained alone in the bank. The last clerk left the bank precisely at noon, the other left fifteen minutes before him, and for about twenty-five minutes the cashier was left alone. This fact, together with the isolated condition of the bank, which stands by itself, inspired the robbers with confidence of easily securing that for which they had worked so earnestly and well.

It was also discovered that Mr. Stott left the key sticking on the inside of the front door, and this it was intended to use in locking the door to prevent depositors or others from coming in during the robbery.

To the rear of the bank the directors' room is situated, and a door leads from this into the yard. They also discovered that the key was usually left in that door, and this they intended to use as a means of exit.

When this information was gained the leading plotter took all the present parties who are under arrest one by one into his project, including a miner, whose duty it was to receive the money from the robbers as they left the bank, for which purpose he was stationed in a convenient place. The meetings of this second robber band were held at the old graveyard near the bridge, at midnight, where amid the hush and the silence of the tombs, the plan of robbery and murder was freely discussed. The first daylight raid was contemplated for the fifth of January, but failed in consequence of the two men who were to enter the bank meeting a friend of their's just as they were about to enter, and so, knowing that he would suspect something, they turned away, and there the matter rested for the present, having been postponed until the next cold day.

The cold day was appointed because there would not be so many people on the street and the fact of a robber disguising his face would not excite any suspicion. Thus Jack Frost was taken in as another accomplice.

At the next meeting which was held in the graveyard, it was concluded that two of the party at present under arrest should start from the highworks, on Dundaff road, at exactly three minutes past twelve at noon and walk at their regular gait, down to the bridge crossing the Lackawanna river in the rear of the bank. Two of the other men were to be watchers, were to start precisely at the same time from a hotel in the opposite direction of the bank, and pass along one on each side of Main street, and to cast a glance into the bank as they passed by, so as to see that the coast was clear, without hesitating, however. They were to walk right ahead until a point where Main street intersects a short street on which the bridge before alluded to is located, and where the first two men were expected to be stationed. If the coast was clear, the men who passed by the bank were to raise their hats slightly and walk on slowly without seeming to take notice.

The raising of the hats was the signal that all was right, and so as to make assurance doubly sure, another participant was stationed on Main street, to see that the clerks had left the bank at their appointed time.

This was to be done by signal; not a word was to pass between the plotters, and the raising of the hat was the universal token.

As the two men who started from the front of a certain hotel already referred to came within sight of Shepherd's corner, where the third lookout was stationed, they received the proper signal, passed up Main street, one on each side, as planned, and one being twenty feet in the rear of the other. On arriving within sight of the bridge they saw that their companions who were to enter the bank were at their post. The signal was given promptly, and those who were to enter the bank walked up to Main street, Bond being twenty feet in advance of his companion. The men who gave the signal retraced their steps slowly and remained in sight of the bank until they saw their accomplices enter and the window curtains pulled down to prevent parties from looking in. All watchers were to remain at their post for ten minutes, so that in case the robbers were intercepted, they could be on hand to prevent their arrest, and to use every means in their power to do so. At the end of the ten minutes they were to separate and each one to go to some store where he was acquainted, get into conversation with the storekeeper, and to remain with him constantly until the news came that the bank had been robbed. This was for the purpose of proving an *alibi*. They were if possible to call the storekeeper's attention to the time, so that in case they were suspected and arrested this could be proved too. And as soon as all hands engaged in the crime could conveniently do so, they were to hasten to the scene of the robbery, and be very energetic in hunting up the thieves.

That this compact was well carried out, is shown by the fact that two of the real robbers hired a sleigh, armed themselves with revolvers, and set out in search of the inoffending ones. On arriving at the depot they told the chief of police about two men whom they saw enter the train, and who looked to them as suspicious characters. The chief had the good sense to see that the parties were all right, and on this account did not arrest them. The party who was stationed to receive the money from the thieves met them as appointed.

On receiving the money this accessory carried it to the house of an accomplice, where it was buried in an ash-pile at the rear of the house.

On the same evening it was removed by the robbers, who thought it too close to the house, and it was carried about a quarter of a mile distant in an old pillow case and buried in a heap of snow. Subsequently it was feared that the foot-prints in the snow would tell tales in case the officers came to make a search, and so that investment was not considered safe, and another removal planned. Accordingly, at midnight of the same night it was removed from the snow-pile and placed in a lath-pile located in the neighborhood. Another conference of all the robbers was held, and it was concluded that the lath-pile was also an unsafe investment, as parties engaged around the sawmill would be likely to discover it, and another removal was decided upon. So before daylight on the following morning, one of the robbers removed it to a closet in the rear of his dwelling. He shortly afterwards heard that he was suspected as one of the robbers, and this depository was considered unsafe, and the funds were transferred to a saloon and thrown under the counter.

Later on in the evening the money was removed to a hotel, where at midnight in the presence of all the robbers it was counted for the first time, when it was ascertained that if divided equally, allowing a percentage to outsiders who had a knowledge of the robbery, the share of each active participant would amount to about $1,500. The entire amount was $6,700.

The money was left in the hotel in its pillow case until the following Sunday, when it was concluded to remove it to what was considered a safer hiding-place. It was accordingly given to one of the robbers, who carried it to a small grocery store on the outskirts of the town, and lifting a portion of the floor buried it without the proprietor's knowledge. On account of the innocence of the storekeeper and the fact that the thieves might want the money at any time, it was again removed, and on this occasion carried into a coal mine about a mile from the mouth of the slope, and hidden in one of the chambers. "Here at least," said the thieves, "it is entirely safe." But subsequent events proved the fallacy of this belief. The money was regularly visited every day, and one fine morning it was discovered that other thieves were on the trail of the stolen treasure. This time it was the rats. They gnawed a hole in the pillow case, and were chewing Uncle Sam's greenbacks. Maledictions were freely poured out on the rodents and a notification was sent out for a full meeting of the thieves once more. Each was afraid to take charge of the money personally, and the raid of the rats led them to conclude that a division should be made at once.

Accordingly, while the other parties waited outside, two of the robbers entered the mine at midnight, obtained the money and conveyed it back to the grocery store already mentioned. As they were about to count it, they encountered an interruption, and they went up stairs into a cold room, leaving the money in a cracker barrel down stairs. The parties who caused the interruption were three old men who came in to sit down and smoke their pipes, as is customary in country stores. Presently they commenced a discussion on crackers, in the course of which the merits of good and bad ones brought forth a lively dispute, much to the annoyance of the men up stairs who overheard the story, who feared every moment that some of the disputants would go to the barrel, in which the money lay, to take a sample cracker to sustain his argument. The thieves were afraid that another division of the spoils would be necessary to shut the old men up, but fortunately the cracker controversy was cut short and another argument commenced. The disputants were long-winded, and no fire being up stairs the robbers were shivering with cold, and one of them proposed to go down and "clean the old men out." They finally left, having exhausted popular topics, and the thieves, trembling with the cold, descended and warmed themselves by the stove. The money was again removed from the cracker barrel, and it was about to be counted over again, when another rap at the door prevented it. The robbers on this occasion thought they would not run the risk of another freezing, and accordingly those that were not known in that section of the town pretended to be under the influence of liquor, and one of them laid his head on the knees of his confederate while those who interrupted remained in the store.

This interruption was caused by the wife of the proprietor of the store, who came in to get some potatoes which lay in the barrel next to that in which the money was re-deposited, and the thieves feared that the woman would put her hand into the wrong barrel, so they were again in agony until she left.

After her departure the door was locked, and the thieves resolved under no circumstances would any one be admitted until they counted their funds.

The money was counted and divided without further interruption, and the party broke up at the peep of day, each setting out in a different direction for his home.

One of the parties set out for Binghamton, where he was captured a week later, and his share of the money found in a stable. Another was arrested at his house, and his share of the money was discovered in a snow bank, frozen over, at a short distance from his house; another portion of the money was recovered through the instrumentality of the third robber, it being concealed among his friends. The share of the fourth party was found in an earthenware jug in the cellar of his house.

There was subdivision of the money, also, into sums of fifty, one hundred and two hundred dollars, and a number of those who were engaged in the first plot for the proposed night-robbery suspecting those who were engaged in the actual robbery insisted on receiving their shares, and so black-mailed the successful thieves, until their shares dwindled down to very small proportions.

In addition to this the thieves began to steal from each other, and so succeeded in mixing up the different shares until it became a complicated problem to trace the actual sum in the possession of each one.

Two Broken Hearts.

In 1870 a young Frenchman, the Count George de Meyrac, married a beautiful girl of his own station in life, Mathilde ———, who was very much in love with him. All went well, and the two were very happy in their devotion to each other. They were fond of the theater, and every one just at that time was enraptured with a new actress, Rosita. The newly-wedded pair often went to Rosita's theater, until the Countess thought that her husband's eyes lingered too fondly on the actress, and began to feel pangs of jealousy. Frou-Frou was one of Rosita's impersonations, and on her farewell night she appeared by request in that character. The Jockey Club, of which George de Meyrac was vice-president, gave her a supper after the play. George, of course, was present, and sat by the side of the fascinating Rosita, who was surrounded with bouquets. Wine flowed freely, and mirth and wit enlivened the banquet until three o'clock in the morning. Meanwhile the poor wife, Mathilde, waited at the little gate of their park for the truant husband. The hours passed slowly on, and he came not. A cold, penetrating rain began to fall at midnight, and Mathilde trembled from exhaustion and exposure. At five in the morning, when her husband came through the little gate, he stumbled over her inanimate body lying on the rain-soaked ground. She was not dead; she lived for five days after, but never recovered her mind. In her delirium she incessantly murmured: "Frou-Frou! Frou-Frou!" Those were her last words.

The Count was almost crazed by his wife's loss. He entered the army and sought death in the bloody battles of the Franco-Prussian war. Fate was cruel, and he returned unharmed. His wife's room, adjoining his own, had always been kept closed since her death, but owing to the suffocating heat one summer's night, George opened the door between the two rooms. He then fell asleep. In about an hour he awoke; the clock struck midnight. As the last stroke sounded, he heard distinctly from the other room the words, "Frou-Frou." He listened with inexpressible anguish—"Frou-Frou" seemed to be murmured from all parts of the room. He leaped from his bed, lighted a candle, and crossed the threshold of Mathilde's chamber. At that instant a current of air extinguished the candle, and the Count fell unconscious. The next morning he was found lying there insane. To every interrogation he only replied "Frou-Frou," and he has been in the asylum in the same sad state ever since.

A Horror of the Cold.

The particulars of a sad case of death by freezing have been received in this place from the town of Exeter, N. Y., during the intense cold weather that prevailed. The victims were three boys, named Patrick, Martin and Michal O'Brien, the first aged eight, the second ten and the third eleven years. They were brothers, living with their parents in Exeter. The father and mother are lazy and dissipated people, and live on the fruits of the labor of their children, who were seven in number. The four oldest made baskets and the three others just named traveled on foot about the country selling them.

The thermometer in the town of Exeter marked twenty-five degrees below zero. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien told their three little children that they must start out with a lot of baskets. The boys begged to be allowed to wait until the weather moderated. They were poorly clad and barely able to keep warm in the miserable house in which the family lived.

The brutal parents forced them with threats and beatings, however, to go out with the baskets. They started in the direction of Westville, some miles distant, over a bleak and desolate road, hilly and in some places badly drifted. Each boy had a number of baskets tied to him reaching above his head. When last seen alive by any of the family they were struggling up the hill away from the house, two of them weeping bitterly. They never reached Westville.

The next morning a gentleman who was driving from Westville over the Exeter road saw the bodies of three children lying in the road. Each had a number of baskets tied around his body, and the largest of the three had his arms around the neck of the smallest. It needed but a glance to enable the gentleman to see that the boys were dead, and had doubtless been frozen to death. There were frozen tracks of tears on the cheeks of each one. The bodies were taken to Westville, where they were recognized as those of the three little basket peddlers who were well known throughout the section. They were taken home, and when it was learned that the little fellows had been driven out in the cold to sell their baskets the popular indignation was intense against the parents. If there is any legal punishment it will be invoked on the unnatural father and mother.

Funeral Expenses.

Among the items of the accounts presented for the funeral expenses of Hon. Francis Malbone, a Senator from Rhode Island, who died in Washington in June, 1809, and whose remains were interred in the Congressional burial ground, are the following:

16 pounds crackers	$3.60
11½ pounds cheese at 25 cents	2.81
7 gallons best Madeira wine	$28.00
4 gallons Cognac brandy	8.00
12 pounds almonds at 40 cents	4.80
10 pounds raisins at 50 cents	5.00

Of this account the committee would only allow "for four gallons wine and three quarts brandy, $29," but they passed another voucher for "fourteen pounds of pound cake, $7," purchased from Monsieur Julien, a confectioner, who also supplied "twelve pounds crackers."

Swill Milk in Chicago.

It has been discovered that most of the cows kept within the city limits of Chicago, a correspondent says, are fed almost solely on distillery swill. The keepers of these swill-fed cows have been selling their poisonous milk to their customers for some time past, and have thus far escaped detection and deserved punishment. The board of health were officially notified by the president of the milk dealers' union that certain parties were carrying on this nefarious business, but as yet no steps have been taken to suppress the growing evil. The city council long since passed two ordinances governing the complaint, one of which provides against the keeping of more than a certain number of cows within the limits, and the other against "knowingly and willfully furnishing or selling to any person milk which shall be the product of cows fed in whole or in part on the slops of breweries and distilleries." It is said there are at least two hundred dealers in milk who keep cows of this kind, and that 12,000 gallons of the compound are furnished to our citizens daily.

Thoughts for Saturday Night.

Love gives itself, but is not bought.

The expression of truth is simplicity.

Nothing is intolerable that is necessary.

Bounty, being free itself, thinks all others so.

All flowers will droop in absence of the sun that waked their sweets.

The imagination is of so delicate a texture that even words wound it.

The mind wears the colors of the soul as the valet does those of his master.

Sin is the fruitful parent of distempers, and ill lives occasion good physicians.

Prosperity seems to be scarcely safe, unless it be mixed with a little adversity.

Weariness can snore upon the flint when restive sloth finds the downy pillow hard.

Truth is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line.

He who surpasses or subdues mankind must look down on the hate of those below.

Frank sincerity, though no invited guest, is free to all, and brings his welcome with him.

Love reckons hours for months, and days for years; and every little absence is an age.

Nothing is too high for the daring of mortals. We storm heaven itself in our folly.

Whole years of joy glide unperceived away, while sorrow counts the minutes as they pass.

Every great man is a unique. The Scipionism of Scipio is precisely that part he could not borrow.

An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.

Friendship is the medicine for all misfortune, but ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.

Make no more vows to perform this or that; it shows no great strength, and makes thee ride behind thyself.

The generality of men spend the early part of their lives in contributing to render the latter part miserable.

We are all a kind of chameleon, taking one hue, the hue of our moral character, from those who are about us.

How to Settle Strikes.

The lesson taught by the present great strike in Massachusetts, and the still more extensive ones in Great Britain, says the New York *Times*, is of the highest importance to employers and operatives everywhere. It has justly been said of the thousands of colliers who recently "struck" in South Wales, that as the result of their strike neither capitalists nor laborers will attain any advantage which could not have been secured at the outset by the exercise of a little moderation and sacrifice. Precisely the same remark may with truth be made of the striking men and women and the capitalists in New England. The irreconcilable attitude of the strikers has been productive of nothing but fresh obstinacy and misunderstandings on both sides. The property-owners, firmly established in their right to pay such wages as they choose to give for a certain amount and quality of labor, scoff at all violent and threatening efforts to change their determination, just as the master colliers in South Wales have for some weeks ridiculed the demonstrations of the fifteen thousand men who threaten to compel them. When employers and employed disagree in such times as the present, there is little sense in a prolonged struggle on either side. It is likely enough that justice may be fully gratified by that concession on both sides which can be gained only through the medium of arbitration. At the suggestion of the members of the Social Science Congress at Belfast, in Ireland, last year, a strike then in progress there was successfully settled by the arbitration court. There is no reason why the same effective and pacificatory method should not be adopted everywhere whenever disagreements occur between large numbers of operatives and the capitalists who employ them.

Grecian Brigandage.

Writing of brigandage in Greece the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The main object of brigandage is a financial one. The robbers are in want of money and the best way for them to turn an honest penny is to steal it. When they capture travelers they help themselves to watches, money and jewels, and anything else that may be of value. But the end is not yet. They take the captives into the mountains and hold them for something more, and they are careful to squeeze out as much as possible. If the victim is a wealthy nobleman, or some other purse-proud aristocrat, they think it will be worth about £10,000 to release him, but if he is some ordinary mortal with no influential friends in Athens a hundred or two hundred pounds will be sufficient. The foreign residents and travelers who happen to be in a Greek or Italian city when ransom is demanded for some unhappy wretch, are frequently compelled to raise money to meet the demand. There is a great deal of complaint at this, and much of it is well founded. "Why should I," said a gentleman to me in Naples, "be compelled to pay something every little while to get one of my countrymen out of the hands of the brigands? I wouldn't venture where the scoundrels could catch me, and I wouldn't allow any of my friends to do so if could prevent it. But along comes some reckless fellow I never saw, goes into danger and is captured. Then I am appealed to on the ground of humanity, and all that sort of thing, and asked to help release him. It is his own fault if he is captured. If he had stayed away, as I do, he would have been safe, and not compelled to appeal to strangers. If a man meets with an accident I am willing to help him; but I think it hard to be asked to contribute for a man who has deliberately and with his eyes open walked into trouble."

A Sure Sign of Recovery.

Physicians notice that as patients grow more independent and self-reliant they grow less affectionate—or affectionate in a different way.

One morning, on entering the chamber of a French marquis whom he had attended through a very dangerous illness, the doctor was thus accosted: "Good day to you, Dr. Bouvart; I feel quite in spirits, and think my fever has left me."

"I am sure it has," replied Bouvart, dryly. "The very first expression you used convinced me of it."

"Pray explain yourself."

"Nothing is easier. In the first day of your illness, when your life was in danger, I was your dearest friend; as you began to get better I was your good Bouvart; and now I am Dr. Bouvart; depend upon it, you are quite recovered."

A LOT OF QUESTIONS.—An article on statistics of the Tilton-Beecher trial says that Moulton was asked 1,136 questions on the direct examination, and 3,262 on the cross, or 4,398 in all. Tilton was asked 744 questions on the direct, and 3,086 on the cross-examination, or 3,830 in all.

Origin of Salem Witchcraft.

During the winter of 1691-2, a circle of young girls was formed in Salem Farms, which met at the house of the Rev. Mr. Parris, for the practice of palmistry and fortune-telling, necromancy, magic, and spiritualism. In this circle there were (1) Elizabeth Parris, the minister's daughter, aged nine years, who at first had a leading part in the subsequent excitements, but was early removed from them by her father; (2) Abigail Williams, Parris's niece, living in his house, aged eleven; (3) Ann Putnam, aged twelve, daughter of the parish clerk and recorder, a prominent man at the Farms; (4) Mary Walcott, seventeen, daughter of Jonathan Walcott, Mr. Parris's next-door neighbor; (5) Mercy Lewis, seventeen; (6) Elizabeth Hubbard, seventeen, niece of Dr. Griggs, the village physician, and resident in his family; (7-8) Elizabeth Booth and Susannah Sheldon, each eighteen, belonging to families living near at hand; (9) Mary Warren, aged twenty, a servant in the family of John Proctor, who was brought to the scaffold by the girls; and (10) Sarah Churchill, a servant in the family of George Jacobs, Sr. Her employer also became their victim. With these ten, other persons were drawn to act. There were John Indian and Tituba, two slaves of Mr. Parris's, who probably were brought to the colony from the Barbadoes, and besides these, one or two others; but the girls, with the slaves, formed the circle, and were the leading characters in the events which have been a horror and mystery ever since they transpired. In those events these girls were bold and even vicious in their bearing, and evinced an utter absence of compunction or commiseration; except in one or two instances, displaying a complete disregard of the agony and destruction which they brought upon others.

In the course of the winter they became expert in the art they were learning. Gradually they came to exhibit their attainments to beholders. At first these exhibitions consisted of creeping into holes, and under benches and chairs; putting themselves into odd and unnatural postures, making wild gestures, and uttering incoherent and unintelligible sounds. They were seized with spasms, dropped insensible to the floor, or writhed in agony, pretending to suffer tortures, with loud and piercing outcries. Naturally they began to draw upon themselves general attention. Soon they became to be styled "the afflicted children." In the early stages no explanation of their condition was so much as suggested by any one; but as soon as Dr. Griggs was called in, and had examined them, he declared them bewitched. In those days, and prior to those days, physicians frequently disposed of difficult cases which came before them by such a resort. The profession must bear its fair share of responsibility for succeeding occurrences. —*The Galaxy.*

The Irish Marketman.

It was the market day, and rainy, says the Danbury man in a letter from Ireland. I was up early, and from the coffee-room window could look down a street leading from the country into the market square. And up this street for a full hour the farmers straggled along with their produce. Each one had a little pony or donkey hitched to a low cart which appeared to have thills at each end, and on the cart were a half dozen or so of long bags filled with potatoes. Some of them had oats, and a few brought in hay or straw. The farmer appeared at the head of the animal with his hand on the bridle, while the wife either rode or walked behind. She wore a blush cloak of freize, which reached nearly to her feet, with a cape over her head. Some of them wore white caps under the cape, and red petticoats under the cloak. They were well-formed, healthy looking women, with faces and arms browned by out-door work. Some of them were very old and shriveled, and worn out by years of toil. This was their life: Toil all the week, and trudge into town every market day. The shriveled was once buxom, and the buxom could look at the shriveled and see the end as plainly as if she had already reached it.

The clerk of the market met them at the head of the street and collected their toll, and they passed on into the square and took up their position. Then the buyers came about and examined their produce, and shook their heads very despondently over the exhibit, as being so much inferior to what they had expected, but finally endeavored to look more hopeful, and at last offered, as an encouragement to farming, five per cent. under the market price. I wandered among them for an hour or more, listening to blarney, bickering and wit.

Stick to Your Farms.

The feeling that you are settled and fixed will induce you to go to work to improve your farm, to plant orchards, to set out shade trees, to inclose pastures, to build comfortable out-houses; and each successive improvement is a bond to bind you still closer to your homes. This will bring contentment in the family. Your wives and daughters will fall in love with the country, your sons will love home more than the grog-shop, and prefer farming to measuring tape or professional loafing, and you will be happy in seeing the contented and cheerful faces of your family.

Make your home beautiful, convenient and pleasant, and your children will love it above all other places; they will leave it with regret, think of it with fondness, come back to it joyfully, and seek their chief happiness around their home fireside.

Women and children need more than meat, bread and raiment; more than acres of corn and cotton spread out all around them. Their love of the beautiful must be satisfied; their tastes must be cultivated; their sensibilities humored, not shocked. To accomplish this good end, home must be made lovely, conveniences multiplied, comforts provided, and cheerfulness fostered. There must be sunshine and shade, luscious fruits and fragrant flowers, as well as corn and cotton. The mind and heart, as well as the field, must be cultivated; and then intelligence and contentment will be the rule instead of the exception. Stick to, improve, and beautify your homesteads, for with this good work comes contentment.

What Prevents Resumption.

Says Thurlow Weed in an article on the resumption of specie payment in the United States: The New York Gold Exchange Board is the heaviest drag in the way of resumption. If the transactions of that board were *bona fide*, if that board went no further than to purchase and sell the gold required to pay duties and buy exchange, no objections would be heard. But whatever may be the theory on which the board is based, its practice is in conflict with it. The real, every-day business of the board is speculative. Gentleman meet there to make bets upon the fluctuating price of imaginative gold, the intrinsic value of which does not, in the remotest degree, enter into the transaction. And yet, unfortunately, the standard value of gold is assumed and governed throughout the country by the quoted prices in the New York Gold Board, while the millions of sales reported would, if scrutinized, dwindle down to thousands.

The Dead Giant,

Mr. James Murphy, Jr., a giant, died in Baltimore of a bronchial affection or consumption. Mr. Murphy was born in Waterford, Ireland, and was a full-blooded Irish giant, and a large one, standing nearly eight feet in his stockings. He was thirty-three years of age and unmarried. Some months ago, when he was in comparatively good health, he weighed three hundred and fifty-one pounds. He had weighed more when his health was better. He had been in the United States twenty-four years. The giant traveled three years as one of the great living curiosities of the world. In his professional career he visited every part of this country, from Maine to California and the extreme South. When in good health he had a fresh, pleasant face, and, like all large men, and particularly all giants except those of the story books and nursery tales, was as amiable and pleasant as he was great in stature. He had a very youthful expression of countenance, coal black hair, and his hands were so large that one of them could cover the head of an ordinary man, just as an ordinary hand would cover an orange. His feet were not so large proportionately as his hands, but beside an ordinary shoe one of his shoes would seem to be a sufficient habitation for "the old woman" of the story book, who "had so many children she did not know what to do." When the undertaker came to measure the dead giant for his coffin it was found that the deceased was full eight feet long. Surely the measure of man is correctly known when he is dead. The coffin was nearly eight and a half feet long. The father of the giant, who is sixty-five years of age, probably older, is a large man. When at his best he stood over six feet in his stockings, though he is now a little bent. The mother is not a large woman, being not above the medium size for the sex. She is nearly her husband's age. Both the old people are in good health, and seem vigorous for their years. Including the giant, they have had born to them five sons and three daughters. One son only is alive. Some of the children were undersized. Only one, a son, attained to the size of the father, except the giant, who exceeded the growth of the parent by nearly two feet.

About Railroad Accidents.

Charles Francis Adams, in a lecture on railroad accidents, said that since the Revere accident 120,000,000 of passengers had been carried by railroads within the limits of Massachusetts. How many of these had been killed by faults of the railroad companies and by accidents over which the passengers himself had no control? Just one. This statement applied only to passengers exercising due care; in all ways connected with the operation of railroads about 300 people a year were killed or injured in the State. Another question: What is the length in Massachusetts of the average railroad journey resulting in death? The answer sounds absurd; it is 324,000,000 of miles. That is, on an average, 22,000,000 persons travel fifteen miles each before any one of them is killed by a railroad accident. So the average journey resulting in injury is 20,000,000 miles. If a person traveled as a passenger on Massachusetts railroads 800 miles a day, every day of his life, he would by the doctrine of chances be seventy years old before he would receive an injury in a railroad accident. French statistics 42,000,000 passengers without killing one; in the same year in Boston alone five persons were killed by tumbling down stairs, seven by falling out of windows. With 70,000 miles of track, full of curves, culverts and bridges, with safety depending on everything, from the state of the atmosphere to the strength of the rail, with trains moving in every direction at all times, accidents must happen, since the managers of railroads are human. That they should happen so rarely is the true cause for wonder. There is no more wonderful human achievement than the combinations of speed and safety with which the movement of modern civilization is maintained through the unceasing exercise of human care, human skill and human foresight.

Needed Small Things.

There are a great many farms that are supplied with the best of all kinds of large field implements, such as reapers and mowers, horse rakes, horse pitch-forks, hay loaders, gang and single plows, cultivators, planters, harrows, markers, and so on through the list, but yet you cannot find about them many little conveniences, trifling so far as cost is concerned, that save time and labor, and do away with many of the vexations that beset the craft. How many farms are well supplied with ladders for fruit picking, mounting the house or barn, or with step ladders for inside use? The garden, or even the ordinary canal wheelbarrow is not found with any great frequency, yet they are exceedingly convenient at most all seasons of the year. The wagon-jack is another little thing that finds a welcome place in the considerate farmer's hands. The farm scale should not be forgotten, neither should a small kit of carpenter's tools, including a plane or two, saws, chisels, etc. We only enumerate a few of the many little articles of tools not often found, but always needed, and call upon readers to fill out the list with all the smaller contrivances that they have invented, or whose usefulness has been proven by others. Another thing, when purchasing these things always get the best; they may cost a little more at the start, but their durability more than repays. When got beware of the borrower. Choose your customers in this respect.

Asked God to Help Her.

The Danville (Ky.) *Advocate* says: An interesting little daughter of Professor C., of this city, last summer, in eating a watermelon, got one of the seeds lodged in her windpipe. An effort was made to dislodge it, but it proved ineffectual, and it was thought that the child would have to be taken to one of the large cities to have an operation performed by a skillful surgeon. To this she was decidedly opposed, and pleaded with her mamma to tell her if there was no other way of relief. Finally, to quiet her childish fears, her Christian mother told her to "ask God to help her." The little one went into an adjoining room, and shortly thereafter came running to her mamma with the seed in her hand and her beautiful and intelligent face lighted up with joy. In response to the eager inquiry of the mother, the little one said she had asked God to help her, and that as she was praying she was taken with a severe cough, in which she threw up the seed.

ERASIVE SOAP.—Recipe for making genuine erasive soap that will remove grease and stains from clothing: Two pounds of good castile soap, half pound of carbonate of potash dissolved in a half-pint of hot water. Cut the soap in thin slices, boil the soap with potash until it is thick enough to mold into cakes; also add alcohol, half an ounce; hartshorn, half an ounce; color with half an ounce of pulverized charcoal.

About Wild Animals.

A reporter has been interviewing Dan Costello, the circus man, about menagerie wild animals. Dan says: The most expensive animals on the whole are giraffes, and the cheapest are llamas, elks, and buffaloes. For five giraffes he paid a few years ago $9,000 apiece in gold, and some of these died. Giraffes can now be bought for from $4,000 to $5,000 each. As they have the smallest brain known amongst animals, except the deer, they are not capable of much tuition, and sometimes die of mere fright. Lions cost from $2,500 to $3,000 apiece, and are the most expensive of the animals of the cat family, not excepting tigers. Duplicates have to be kept of lions and of such first-class animals, so that they may not be missed from the performances in case of mortality. Sea lions cost about $2,500 apiece, and are not dear when first obtained, but are costly to transport, and being very greedy require care in feeding them.

Elephants continue to be costly. They bring from $8,000 to $10,000, live a long time, are reliable, and easily taught to perform, and they frequently show great kindness of heart. Very large animals of this class are perfectly unreliable, and have always worked injury to their owners by destroying property and life. Amongst these were Hannibal, Columbus, Romeo, Canada, and Ann. Columbus broke down a show building in Philadelphia, and cannons were brought out to destroy the monster. He afterwards fell through the Schuylkill bridge with his companion, in 1848, and was killed, to the great relief of everybody. It is only these large elephants which are subject to vicious behavior. At certain periods they appear to have no control of themselves, and are generally subdued at such times by the use of a block and tackle, which throws them off their legs, and then they are kept down and pounded until they bellow for mercy, which is a sign that the paroxysm has passed. These spells often last four weeks.

"I would not give three cents apiece for great big elephants," said Costello; "they don't afford any pleasure to the people, and if you had a show with one of them in it you would know what the people mean when they talk about making you a present of an elephant. Hannibal killed and broke up more than he was worth; he had tusks six inches in diameter and from seven to eight feet long. Romeo had to be killed; a Chicago man had him stuffed and now possesses his hide and skeleton. Elephants are generally controlled by a hook behind the ear and with a slight whip.

Rhinoceroses cost from $4,000 to $7,000. Mr. Costello says that no thoroughbred horse in the world can match Weston's time on his long walks. You can take the best thoroughbred to be found, he said, groom him at the best and provide for him along the road, and Weston can beat him from New York to Chicago on foot.

Buffaloes are very cheap animals, but they are very peculiar. They do not want anybody to touch them from behind, although they can be approached from before and handled with carefulness.

Predicting War.

A Washington reporter has had a long interview with Congressman B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. Mr. B. thinks even if war is avoided now it is sure to come in 1876, over the counting of the electoral vote. He says that in the Presidential contest of 1876 the people will never submit to have a President elected by the votes of the Southern States, controlled by the Ku-Klux and White Raiders, by intimidation and force, whichever party prevails. "And," he continues, "as I believe that force in elections is the ruling power there, and not the peaceful ballot, I fear the commotion which may arise out of the very counting of the vote. The means of doing it in a convention of the two Houses are so feeble and so cumbrous that in any counting of votes where there is a substantial contest there will be only anarchy and confusion. The contest between Burr and Jefferson was final because it was an election in the House of Representatives, which has itself a casting vote. The counting of the votes of electoral colleges, the honesty and propriety of whose elections are in dispute, by the House and Senate, may be a very different thing, and the only hope of peace may be that at that moment we shall have a man of firmness and patriotism in the Executive chair. I fully indorse all that Sheridan has done, because I should have done the same thing myself, only more so."

Farm Laborers.

There is a persistent decline in the numbers of those who till farms in Great Britain. By census returns, farm laborers had fallen in number from 958,000 in 1861 to 758,000 in 1871, or seventeen per cent. The Scotch decrease was not so large, being from 105,000 to 93,000, or about twelve per cent.; still, there is a great decrease, for which it is difficult to account in some ways. The introduction of improved means of tillage can hardly have wrought so great a revolution as to enable so many hands to be dispensed with, and, in fact, the character of the cultivation does not change so fast nor so radically as many have supposed. The true cause of the change, beyond the effect of a superabundant rural population—superabundant for the work done—is to be found in the great labor absorbing capacity of our cities and towns. The man with only his hands can find endless varieties of rough work in towns at better pay usually than the country districts can afford. Hence our towns become crowded with rustics, who, it is to be feared, often become degraded there, and do not a little—themselves and their sickly progeny—to increase the poverty and wretchedness which breed to such a strange degree in all our cities, however prosperous.

How Ice Freezes.

One of the officers at West Point recently resorted to the following experiment to determine whether the ice on rivers and creeks thickens on the bottom or on the top. He cut a hole in the ice opposite West Point, and bolted a piece of board to the under side. Examining it three or four days afterward he found the bolt head on the top just as he left it; and cutting through the ice found the board sandwiched between the upper layer of ice to which it had been bolted, and about four inches of solid ice which had formed underneath it, showing conclusively that ice thickens on the underside, and not on the top.

Iron.

The statement is made in an interesting article in the *Trade Journal* that within the past forty years the gross weight of cast iron articles produced in America has been diminished fully one-half. Half a century ago the iron frame of a Washington printing press weighed nearly 1,000 pounds, and although it was an arch of metal nine inches wide by three inches thick, so poor was its quality that it was often broken by the pull of one pressman's arm. The present smooth light castings show an actual elasticity under strain approaching the service of wrought iron.

The Spring Styles,

The spring novelties in silks and dress goods, as shown by the openings in New York, a fashion journal says, are unusually attractive. The prevailing styles are plaids and quadrille patterns in neutral tints, color on color, or shades of two colors carefully blended and fading into each other. Gray and blue are the favored colors in the silk fabrics, or shades of cream and tea color blended with blue in the plaids. The plaid silks resemble those of thirty years ago; the plaids being mostly from one to two inches square, in broken quadrille patterns. New names have been found for them, such as Lusignan, natte, and Nyzam. These silks are very soft in fabric, some being fine woven and lustrous as faille, others loose woven in large bunches of warp and wool, giving a canvas effect.

The black silk grenadines are brought out in plaids also, and in stripes of watered silk and grenadine, the stripes so wide that three compose the whole width of the material—a silk stripe half a yard wide in the middle and two grenadine stripes a quarter of a yard in width on each side.

Mexicaine is the name given a new silk grenadine fabric woven in neat thread to form quadrilles. The Mexicaines are mostly *ecru* colored and white. Black grenadines with flower and arabesque designs

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., March, 25, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The republicans of the seventh ward, Philadelphia, have nominated Blaine for President.

The U. S. Senate has laid Pinchback on the shelf, where he will be allowed his nap until next December, when he will pinch-back again to claim his seat as Senator from Louisiana. As this mulatta is so anxious to have a place in the capitol, suppose the senate vote him a corner to keep a pea-nut stand in order to get rid of him.

And now the Lewistown Gazette, radical, says that all the late annoyances and impudence of the blacks under the civil rights bill, is attributable to "democratic teachings." Well, 'even in the Gazette's apologetic light, the thing would not look well for the negro—but when we all know that all the training the negroes have received was from radical teachers, the Gazette's plea for the nigs is worth about as much as moonshine in daytime.

The two republican papers of Union county, the Lewisburg Chronicle and the Mifflinburg Telegraph still keep up defending their unruly representative, Wolfe, recently censured by the House for his rowdyish conduct upon the floor, in order both to make a lion and a martyr of himself. Charles must have got into the mire pretty deep after all, as his own home organs have not yet succeeded in pulling him out and cleansing him after six weeks effort in that direction.

The Williamsport Bulletin is drunk with the comfort it affects to find for the radicals in the New Hampshire election, and in a half breathless manner hastes to tell how it was in New Hampshire two and three years ago, and how the democrats gained last year, and then winds up by forgetting to tell that its party *lost* a member of congress in the recent election—making a democratic gain. How like the chap who whistled to keep his courage up as he passed a graveyard.

The Bellefonte *Rep.* is loaded down with a long article on the New Hampshire election. It wants to make its readers think its party has carried that state, but hasn't the courage to say so, because facts won't back it up. To elect just one congressman out of three, and that with the closest nipping, don't just jingle like a republican victory, but of course it is not out of place for that and other republican papers to be lond in the expression of thanks for the small number left them. These fellows need not think that the democrats intended to sweep the entire board in New Hampshire.

The efforts made by the Forty-third Congress to improve the prospects of the Grant party took up so much time that but little attention could be given to legislate legislation. Nearly all the work finished by the late Congress was slovenly in the extreme. Among other evidences of negligence, or incapacity, or both, was the passage of a law increasing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter to one cent per ounce. It is thought that some of the members of Congress who aided in the passage of this law were influenced by corrupt considerations, as the change of the rates will be of great advantage to express companies, which it is known were represented in Washington by an impudent and persistent lobby. That the change was effected, however, was doubtless mainly owing to the carelessness of Congressmen, who did not take the pains to inform themselves what its consequences would be, since we can hardly suppose the majority would be so stupid as to assent to a new scale of postage which is certain to arouse the indignation of nine-tenth of their constituents, while nobody, unles it be the express companies, can be gainers by the change. Under the new law, extravagant and senseless rates of postage are imposed upon transient newspapers and periodicals; the postage on the monthly magazines, except to subscribers, will be doubled; a man sending a transient newspaper from New York to Jersey City may have to pay two or three times as much postage as would be required for the transportation of the same paper from Sanfrancisco to London; and the law has other features of an equally idiotic nature. But although the people have shown their disgust for such law makers, President Grant is busily engaged in finding fat offices for the poorest specimens of the lot.

And now Charley Wolfe, of Union, like Cameron, has been pardoned. The House, on Wednesday, 17, day before adjournment passed a resolution rescinding the vote of censure, passed upon Mr. Wolf. Charley thus was able to go back to his Pa and Ma in Derrstown without the fear of getting a scolding. Charley cried when the House agreed, unanimously, to wipe out the black stroke made for him. The following we copy from a report of the pro ceedings:

Mr. Lusk (dem.) offered the following which was unanimously agreed to:

WHEREAS, owing to the uncertainty of human life it is not improbable that some of our number may not return to meet us in the adjourned session of 1876; and

WHEREAS, a feeling of good fellowship and brotherly kindness should characterize the hour of separation; theretore

Be it resolved, That the vote of censure passed upon the Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the record of the vote of censure be expunged from the journal of the house.

Mr. Wolfe, evidently taken by surprise, arose, and with a feeling that welled his eyes with tears, and for a moment almost overcame his power of speech, returned his thanks in a short address, which was received with applause from all parts of the house.

THE FIRST CARDINAL.—Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, has been promoted to the princely position of Cardinal, and is now made eligible to succeed Pope Pius, provided he can master votes enough, when the present head of the Catholic Church shall be gathered with its fathers. Bishop McCloskey is the first American ever raised to a Cardinal. There are now fifty-seven Cardinals scattered throughout the world, only one of whom is an American. It takes a two-third vote to elect a Pope.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Williamsport Banner raises the name of Col. Noyes as its choice for Governor. The Banner in an editorial speaks as follows of the Colonel:

"The Democracy of the state have been looking around for some time past to find a leader who in the coming fall campaign shall lead them to victory. With common consent all eyes have turned to the Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county, as the one man fitted to the need of the hour; the one man upon whom all honest men can unite, whose record is pure and unsullied. Sprung from the ranks of the working people, Amos C. Noyes is a fine specimen of honest manhood, of the hardy yeomanry of the state, who have carved out their own fortunes by the labors of their own hand. Not in the caucus of the politician, or in the other devious ways by which men achieve prominence did Col. Noyes first come before the people. He came to notice as a successful business man, and his neighbors sent him to the legislature to do business for them, and he did it as he does every act of his life honestly and straightforwardly. In a corrupt legislature his name was never tarnished by association or connection with venal jobbery. He attended to his legislative duties, and left the legislature as he had entered it—an honest man. Of a fine commanding presence, of gentle, genial deportment—he is a model of temperance manhood, adorned by the highest social qualities. Firm and decided, as all successful men are, yet his natural ruggedness of character is softened by a kind heart, and a charitable disposition. Wherever he is best known, he is most beloved, and as the proverb declares 'an honest man is the noblest work of God,' we present God's noblest work, Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Clinton, as the choice of the West Branch for Governor of Pennsylvania."

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP IN THE 20th DISTRICT.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, member of Congress from the 20th Congressional District, composed of Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre counties, has been notified by the Secretary of the Navy that there is a vacancy in the Naval Academy from the District he represents, and he is requested to recommend a candidate for an appointment. The recommendation must be made prior to the first of July next.—If not by that time, the Secretary will fill the vacancy. The candidate, if appointed before that time, will be required to report for examination at the Naval Academy in June. If appointed after that time, but before the first of July, he will be examined on the 15th of September.

The course of instruction is six years; the pay $500 per annum, but of this there is an outlay of $181.50 for clothing and $100 for books, &c. On admission $100 must be deposited for books, and there will be an outly for cloathing. The appointee must be over fourteen and under eighteen years of age. No candidate will be admitted unless he has satisfactorily passed an examination by the Academic Board. He must be "in all respects physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution." He must be of good moral character, satisfactory testimonials of which must be given, and must pass a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board "in reading writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar." Arithmetic is considered particularly essential, as the instructions read that "the board should ascertain the aptitude of a candidate in this branch of study, which, if good, should count in his favor in case of a slight deficiency in other branches." But the examination is thorough in all the branches named, a "slight" deficiency only being admissible if made up by thoroughness in arithmetic; and the Navy Department earnestly recommends any one "conscious of any deficiency in these respects, not to subject themselves or their friends to the mortification and disappointment consequent upon failure, by accepting an appointment and attempting to enter a service for which they are not fitted.—*Cl. Dem.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL—GERMANY.

Berlin, March 16.—In the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day debate was opened on the first reading of the new ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Falk, minister of public worship, in a speech explaining the necessity for fresh legislation on the relations of the Berlin government with the church, dwelt especially on the fact that the pope had authorized the Austrian bishops to obey laws similar to those which he denounced in Prussia. The state was not afraid of the encyclocal, but considered the matter serious and would not permit itself to be treated with scorn by the church.

Prince Bismark made a powerful speech in support of the bill. He said the maxim that more obedience was due to God than to man, certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a pope, misguided by Jesuits, than to the king. The government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome. The house resolved to discuss the bill in full sitting instead of referring it to a committee.

Since the establishment of the Insurance Department of the State Government in Pennsylvania, numerous cases of fraud and insolvency on the part of the companies have been brought to light. The people's Central, and Safeguard companies have succumbed in rapid succession. The National Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia is now added to the list. This company on Friday last decided to make a proposition to its creditors to pay forty cents on the dollar in full liquidation of its liabilities; but it seamed to be questionable whether even this proportion of its indebtedness can be paid without considerable outside assistance. The intelligence now reaches that other Philadelphia companies are in trouble, and the American Underwriters', the Fame, and the Penn of Pennsylvania are mentioned as being of this number. Strange to say, several of these rotton concerns have issued their policies quite freely in this city, the temptation held out to property owners, whether real or personal, being the offer to accept a slightly reduced rate of premium for the insurance of the risk.—*Sun.*

ONE OF THE BROTHERS-IN-LAW

From the Boston Herald.

Collector Casey, the President's brother-in-law, is an amiable, inoffensive old fellow, capable of taking stiff and frequent drinks, and talking horse, both of which traits endear him to the President. He is conservative in politics.

TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Washington, March 16.—The secretary of war has addressed a communication to General Sherman saying that all expeditions into that portion of the Indian territory known as the Black hills country must be prevented as long as the present treaty exists. Efforts are now being made to arrange for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and all proper means will be used to accomplish that end.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

In describing the scenes in the House on Friday night during the passage of the Boom bill, says the *Patriot*, Philadelphia newspapers are careful to conceal from their readers the real responsibility for the proceedings which they so vigorously condemn. Now we declare on the uniform testimony of those who were present that all that was disgraceful in those scenes was inspired or perpetrated by members of the Philadelphia delegation. The behavior of these representatives of the Centennial City would have brought disgrace on a congregation of Piute Indians. Most all of the members from that city were opposed to the measure in question (on high constitutional grounds, it is presumed) and from the beginning to the close of the session these men resorted to the most disgraceful means to interrupt the proceedings, overawe quiet and orderly representatives, and thus secure an adjournment. There were honorable exceptions but we speak of the delegation as a body. Some of them were so conspicuous by their blackguardism and contempt for every rule of parliamentary decency as to bring disgrace on their associates and the city which they represent. They are themselves beyond the reach of public opinion. These men had the gass turned off, and so perfect was the understanding among the men that when the hall was relighted they were all found sitting with overcoat and hat in hand ready to retreat on the violent adjournment which they had expected to bring about in the darkness. One of them, who is sufficiently described as an officer of the last House, distinguished himself above his ruffianly associates by marching up and down before the Speaker, *pro tem*, a republican, and threatening to drag him out of the chair, accompanying the repeated menaces with the vilest and most insulting epithets. That this representative blackguard was not put in charge of the sergeant at-arms is due to the extreme forbearance of the House. Still the House proceeded with the business of the session hour after hour, unawed by these demonstrations of ruffianism, until the work was triumphantly completed. For the first time in a long while the representatives from Philadelphia found themselves in a House in which neither their number nor their character gave them the weight to which that great city is entitled in the Legislature of the Commonwealth. As the number of representatives have increased their influence has diminished. The House is so large that they can no longer obstruct the legislation which the people demand. In revenge the more ruffianly among them seek to bring disgrace upon the Legislature of the Commonwealth by such proceedings as those of Friday night. We shall do what in us lies to fix the responsibility of such outrages where it justly belongs. By exposing the members that disgrace Philadelphia, the newspapers of that city would do far more to purge its delegation and purify Legislature than by grossly false and dishonest accusations against the Democratic majority of the House.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The Radicals of the Legislature have got themselves into a bottled-up condition. They have so legislated heretofore, that the sinking fund has more money than it needs, while the general fund hasn't enough to meet the necessary appropriations—indeed, members are not getting their pay. Mackey appealed to the House in a letter setting forth the deficit. In reply Mr. Reighard made a statement showing errors in amount of $1,329,704 in Mackey's estimate of the revenues applicable to the general fund and the House very properly refused to make any change in the sinking fund act of 1874 for the purpose of helping him.

As a consequence the Senate cut down many entirely proper appropriations, and attempted to lecture the House for not helping them in their political scheming to get money under the Treasurer's control which he had no right to have. If they wanted it so, why didn't they propose the act themselves? That wasn't what they wanted—they attempted to make a catspaw of the House, and failed and the Radicals are responsible for the present unfortunate condition of the State Treasury and for the failure of such just appropriation measures as failed.

Therefore the Treasury ring have had the whole thing to themselves, and could take out of one fund or the other, as it suited them, law or no law. That full control they unexpectedly lost last fall, and now they must take the legitimate results of their acts. If their bad legislation has carried too much money to the sinking fund, and too little to the general fund to meet current expenses, they must bear the burden of the situation. The Democrats didn't make it, and in it the light of Mr. Reighard's figures and that the Senate should have proposed the remedy under the circumstances, the Democrats are not responsible for the situation or its results.

In their efforts to play buncomb with the people by a large reduction of the public debt, the Radicals have got themselves in the situation of having to stop their folly, and their attempt to shove the passage of Mackey's bill on the House was a dodge to get the Democrats to institute and pass a measure that would curtail the reduction of the public debt. The Radicals would then have reaped the benefit of the relief, and gone before the people to enjoy a full Treasury at the expense of the Democrats, whom they would charge with having lessened the reduction of the State debt. The scheme failed.—*Cl. Dem.*

CIVIL RIGHTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the United States Court, at Memphis on Monday last, 22, Judge Emmons delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in refernce to civil rights.

You ask, said the Judge, whether it is a crime for which you have a right to find an indictment that a negro has been denied full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and inns of the state. Such denial is not an offense over which Congress can give this Court jurisdictions. These are matters which the state government alone controls. Parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in this Court at once. Any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Until the three recent amendments to the National Constitution which abolish slavery and attempted to protect the civil and political rights of freedmen, all parties conceeded that the Federal Government had no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this. The punishment of murder, arson, assaults and batteries, tresspasses, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to the right of attending church, public schools, theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns, and by common carriers within the state, were matters not only granted to the General Government, but in the constitution itself expressly reserved to states, the vast mass of civil and political rights included, in compendious phrase the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, rested entirely under state protection.

To this familiar and unquestioned truelsm, there was universal assent then and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is—have these amendments completely revolutionized the whole character of our Government because it is entirely evident that, if Congress has the power of regulating the theatre and other places of amusement in Memphis and other cities of the Union, this necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizens.

He then reviews the thirteenth amendment and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the fourteenth amendment and says relative to the clauses forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty or property with due process of law, or deny to any person equal protection of the laws have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudicator or process, and prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only and have no reference to individuals. He cites a decision in Michigan and Ohio in support of this and also the slaughter house cases of the Supreme Court, (16th Wallace), then deals at great length with the outrages against the colored race and expresses his sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow citizens, including beyond question a majority of more conservative Christian gentlemen of the South, who regret there exists nowhere in either Government—State or National, the power of punishing those mean and cowardly murderers.

LEGISLATIVE WORK OF THE SESSION.

List of Bills Passed Finally.

General Laws.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils, and all city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people. [This act makes the term begin on the first Monday of March after election.]

An act for the prepayment of the postage on the Legislative Record as required by the postal laws of the United States.

An act repealing the proviso in the act of 1874, supplementary to the act for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the soldiers of this Commonwealth. [This amendment admits to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools a number not to exceed 300 of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who enlisted in the regiments of other States.]

An act authorizing the town councils and burgesses of boroughs to levy and collect a tax for gas and water purposes. [This act permits a special tax for these purposes, not to exceed eight mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.]

An act to provide for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels, and the custody thereof. [It authorizes the Judges, if an irregularity appears, constituting sufficient cause of challenge, to issue an order to take from the wheel the names, and make a new selection.]

An act relating to Courts. [It authorizes the Judges in districts where there is more than one Judge learned in the law, severally to try causes on the same trial list and with the same panel of jurors, and to hold seperate courts for the disposition of causes in the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and in Equity.

An act to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits. [This act authorizes the Presiding Judge to direct the entry of judgment of non-suit, if in his opinion the plaintiff shall have produced no such evidence as in law is sufficient to maintain the action, with right to appeal to Court in banc or Supreme Court.]

An act to authorize partnership associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their Chairman and Secretary.

An act authorizing the return of writs issued by Courts abolished or changed by the Constitution to the Court having jurisdiction at the return day of such writ.

An act defining and punishing the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. [This law imposes a penalty of $5,000 fine and fifteen years imprisonment.]

An act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than the regularly commissioned Judges, in certain cases.

A supplement to "An act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1872. [Requires five days' notice to parties owning land on which Canada thistles are growing of commencement of legal proceedings against them.]

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasures. [Only affects Franklin and Lawrence counties.]

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroad or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law. [It extends the time five years, but requires railroads accepting the privilege to hereafter hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution.]

A supplement to the "Act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved April 4, 1868. [This permits companies for constructing railroads, having a gauge not exceeding three feet, to place their capital stock at no less than $6,000 a mile, and file articles of association when $3,000 of stock per mile shall have been subscribed and ten per cent thereon paid.]

A supplement to the act to consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, 1874. [It prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer, except between the first day of September and the first day of December.]

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools and to further regulate their management. [Requires the school to be managed by eighteen trustees, twelve elected by contributors and six appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. State appropriations to schools to be distributed by a Board consisting of Governor, Superintendent Public Instruction and Attorney General. Certificates to graduates as practical teachers must be signed by four out of the five examiners.]

A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14, 1836, and authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases. [It provides such writs may be issued by the Attorney General or any desiring to prosecute the same, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.]

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper. [It makes statue law, what is the universal custom, as three days of grace or negotiable paper.]

An act requiring recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general, direct and adsectum index of deeds and mortgages recorded therein prescribing the duties of said recorders and declaring that the entries in said general index shall be notice to all persons.

A supplement to an act relative to forfeiture of charters or grant of special exclusive privilges to railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations, approved May 15, 1874, prescribing the manner in which corporations shall consent to hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution adopted December 16, 1873.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and re-unions.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, or of capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth to sell and transfer the same," approved the 1st day of April, A. D. 1874, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of the Commonwealth.

An act to authorize the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinance providing contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, 1874. [This is the bill that changes the mode of assessment of real estate in Pittsburgh, and makes other alterations in the 'Wallace law' of last year.]

A supplement to "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof," approved the 20th day of April, 1874, amending the sixth section thereof. [It requires yearly publication of indebtedness, revenues, valuation, taxable property and assets of corporation.]

Joint resolution providing for additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book.

Joint resolution providing for the printing of of 5,000 additional copies of the special reports of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania on mineralogy and petroleum.

An act to provide for the publication of 15,500 copies of the tenth volume of the transaction of the State Agricultural Society.

An act in relation to the payment of the costs and expenses of the division of election districts. [Requires the costs to be paid from the treasury of the county.]

A further supplement to "an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by insolvent banks," approved March 31, 1860. [It requires publication of intention to establish a bank or increase its capital stock under the free banking law.]

An act authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children. [It authorizes Courts of Common Pleas on petition to order the payment of money for the education and maintenance of children in "Homes," and also provides for the admission of friendless, destitute or vagrant children.]

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of five Centennial Managers for the international exhibition of the year 1876. [The Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs are made ex-officio members of the Board. It is to provide for a full representation of the interests of the State in the exhibition.]

An act to provide for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair or any exhibition of the products of the soil, or mine, or of manufactures, machinery or work of art.

An act relating to the terms of offices of Judges learned in the law, being a supplement to the act of the 15th day of April, A. D., 1874, entitled "An act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence." [It fixes the term of Judges to commence the first of December after their election.]

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the taxation of corporations, approved April 24, A. D. 1874," construing the first proviso to the seventh section of the said act to include coal in the manufacture of coke. [This bill exempts from taxation coal used in the manufacture of coke.]

An act authorizing money for the propagation of fish. [Authorizes appropriation of $3,000 to co-operate with New Jersey in the propagation of shad in the Delaware river.]

An act authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings and secretary of Internal Affairs to make additions to the building known as Land Department.

An act to authorize the change of venue in criminal cases.

An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

An act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

An act relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil cases.

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by salary to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of any description.

An act relating to Orphans' Courts.

A supplement of an act entitled "An act relative to Courts of this Commonwealth," approved May 4, A. D. 1852, to provide for the service of writs in certain cases, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

An act to authorise several Judges throughout the Commonwealth, to fix the number of the regular terms of said several Courts, and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for the return of constables, aldermen, justices of the peace to the same.

An act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for building waters works.

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and to extend the provisions thereof to all incorporations

An act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PINCH'S EARLY HISTORY.

The chatty correspondent of the Pittsburg Leader says: Pinchback has a very remarkable history. He was once a slave. His father was Major Holmes, a wealthy planter in Georgia. His mother was a quadroon, the property of his father. Major Holmes was a classical old dog, immensely fond of reading. He dubbed the young brat off spring with Shelley's high-sounding name by way of a joke, and wound up the high-sounding given-name with a surname of Pinchback, for the sake of the ridiculous. The little brat, who was in the future to make such trouble in Louisiana, and the United States Senate, was a great pet with his father, a sort of black foot ball for the family to play with. He was called then "Pinch," as he is to this day. He is said to be worth $250,000.

ONE OF MR MOODY'S SERMONS.

By J. WENDELL COLE.

We have often wished to have a reliable report of one of those simple sermons that have been followed with such wonderful results in Scotland and England. The letter below is just what we wanted.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 30, 1875

Arriving in Birmingham Thursday morning, I decided that after business hours I would make arrangements to attend the evening service to be held by Messrs. Sankey and Moody in Bingley Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Accordingly I left the hotel in time to arrive at the Hall a half hour early, hoping thus to secure a good seat. * * * * *

The building seats 11,000, and it is estimated on good authority that at least 16,500 people were in the building when the doors were closed at 6.30 p. m., and from the throngs who afterwards flocked to the spot, at least 5,000 people must have been turned away. * * * * *

At 7.30 Mr. Moody arrived, and after a moment's silent prayer, opened the service with the 55d hymn of the collection—"Jesus paid it all." At this time the Hall was quite full, but very little standing room being left, and that at inconvenient locations. The continued, and at times very heavy rain, probably kept many at home.

After prayer, Mr. Sankey sang the 45d hymn, on the parable of the lost sheep. These beautiful words, sung in this earnest expressive manner, will linger long in my memory.

After the 5th hymn, "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," was sung, Mr. Moody read from the 3d chapter of the 2d Epistle of Peter, the first 15 verses; also from the 24th chapter of Matthew the 34th to 45th verses, and based his address for the evening on the invitation to Noah (in Genesis) "Come thou and all thy house into the Ark." He said

This is a dread message but an imperative one, and one that it is important that we now consider, for Christ says: "As the days of Noe were, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." Are we to presume that there is no danger, that all men will be saved? If so, why were the wicked destroyed, and the righteous allowed to live on? Is it reasonable to think that the wicked were punished to usher them into the joys of heaven, and only the good left to suffer on earth? I desire to call your attention to the invitation given to Noah, which was not only for himself, but all his house, and also to other fathers of the Bible, who, though good men, allowed themselves to so mingle with and live like the world, that their children were not included in the salvation which they received. As for instance, Lot, who, when he went to plead with his sons-in-law to flee from the doomed city of Sodom, was mocked by them, and forced to flee, leaving those dear to him to perish. See poor Eli, and even King David, who had great sorrow, because of unworthy children being left out of the Ark of safety. Parents! strive to so live that not only yourselves, but your children shall be called out of the world and saved, not left out of the Ark.

It required great courage and faith to build the Ark—amid the ridicule and scorn of those who surrounded Noah. If they had had lunatic asylums in those days, Noah would certainly have been put in one. Imagine the difficulties were Noah living now, and to receive the same command! The first question would be: What! build such a thing on dry land, how would it ever get to the water, or the water get to it? You would hear of the comic man at the theatre raising a laugh at the expense of such a lunatic. The paper would occasionally have articles to show how this man thought himself better than others; how great a sum he was spending in his foolishness; and how little cause there was to dread the event which he predicted. Scientific men would show by their statistics and observations that no event of the kind had ever happened. That seed time and harvest do not follow each other. That, though occasional floods occur in rivers, yet there is always high ground uncovered; and that the Ark itself would only be useful as so much kindling wood. Should one or two of the workmen employed on it drop into a public house for a dram, they would be chaffed by their companions there. "So you are working on that old hulk, are you, which that lunatic is building?" To which they, half ashamed, would reply: "He may be a lunatic, but his money is as good as any one else's." And the comic songs of the ale house would have Noah's Ark as their built.

A hundred years have passed, and Noah, desirous that the people may repent and be saved from the wrath of God, will occasionally stop work for a day or two, to preach righteousness. Making no converts, he sorrowfully returns to his labor. The 120 years are up, and Noah, now an old man, with many relatives, pleads earnestly with them, that the loved ones may not be lost around him. It is springtime. Noah neglects to sow his lands and the merriment increases. He may have received no second message from his God, but his faith is strong. He now removes into the Ark, leaving the home of these many years, for he is to do what God has told him. Still no one believes. As now, there are many plausible excuses. "They were eating and drinking, marrying, and giving in marriage." They ask Noah why he builds so large an Ark? There are only eight of you, you cannot need so much room? And when Noah replied that it is to provide a refuge for all living things, they shake they heads, more than ever unbelievers. "This is certain proof the old man is crazy, because how could he get the wild animals in his Ark?"

But one morning there is a grand procession, of all living animals, as two by two they peacefully and harmlessly obey their God, and come at the appointed time to the Ark of safety. At this fearful sight the people tremble. Even as they say what strange power draws people here, night after night, to hear these Bible messages. But their wise (?) men have an apt excuse, and their nerves are quieted. They jeer on as now. Yes, there is danger here! This vast assembly I am speaking to has some of whom it is true, "this year thou shalt die." There are some hundreds here who, according to the rules of mortality, shall be called from time to eternity this year. Some it may be in a day. When the appointed time had come, Noah did not shut the door, but God shut it, and saved him from the dreadful sight, which in mercy, no human eye was allowed to see and live.

Then in a vivid manner he portrayed the scenes of the Deluge. "What was of the most value in the world. Kings and millionaires, would have given power, wealth and all, for the despised Ark. So is Christ, as was Noah's Ark, of more value than all the world. I ask you to come into the Ark of Salvation. To trust in Christ for the pardon of your sins. "For there is no other name under heaven whereby you can be saved." Can you give a good reason for not loving Christ? A little child was much interested in securing scholars for her Sunday school class, and requested her playmates to attend with her, but they declined as their father was an infidel, and would not let them. The child, in relating her ill-success to her teacher, asked what an infidel was, and learned that it was one who did not love Jesus. A few days after meeting this father at the post-office, she ran to him and earnestly asked, "Why don't you love Jesus?" Meeting with no response, the question was again asked, and still the third time, "Why don't you love Jesus?" The child was hurriedly pushed away, but still the question lingered. Each letter opened, the leaves of each book read, seemed to contain the same question, "Why don't you love Jesus?" It was useless to attend to business, and so he left the office; but the same question followed him In the streets, at home with his children, in the silent hours of the night, until at midnight, with the resolve "to prove Christ a liar," (as he thought an easy matter) he rose and opened a Bible. His eye saw first John 3; 16. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Surely this was no reason for rejecting Christ, but rather a strong one for receiving him. And, turning over the leaves of his Bible, he found many reasons to love Jesus, and none for rejecting him. And there, alone with his Bible and his God, he sought till he found the precious loving Saviour, who is ready and willing to receive all who come to him. I want to warn you to flee from the wrath to come, while the door of the Ark is still open. And I try to so warn you to-night that no one here can rise up in judgment against me. Come to Christ just as you are. Do not fear you cannot live Christians. God will keep you, he has promised it.

Of course I have not written you a full report, but have endeavored to follow the spirit of the discourse.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A special says that oil was struck at a depth of six hundred and fifty-four feet on the farm of Daniel Beatly at Warren, Pa., on Saturday morning last. The gas forced the petroleum above the top of the derrick but the capacity of the well is not yet determined. This strike develops an entirely new belt of oil territory.

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J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Subscribers changing their post-office address this spring, should not fail to notify us of the fact, and furnish us the name of the office they remove too, to that the Reporter can be mailed accordingly.

——Rev. J. K. Miller, pastor of the Centre Hall Luth. charge, has resigned.

——In another column we publish the new license law. It will be found very stringent.

——Wonder whether the ground-hog rules the weather, or the weather the ground-hog.

——Mr. M'Intire, of Spring Mills, will open up a new store at Potter's Mills, in the Brisbin stand, this spring.

——Dr. Runkle's horse shied at the Gypsy camp, on Wednesday of last week. Result, sulky wrecked against a tree, and the Doc. sent kiting into a snow bank.

——Stop at Mrs. Barree's Hotel, Spring Mills, for a good meal, which the land-lady will serve up in a good style to both tickle the palate and satisfy the "inner man."

——Godey, for April, is at hand, fine as ever and ahead of all the rest. Never knew a lady but what was pleased with the Book.

——The woolen factory at Potter's Mills, which has been standing still for the last two years, will be put in operation again this spring, by Mr. Wm. Allison.

——A man by name of M'Clenahan, living near Gigleryille, Mifflin county, shot himself on last Monday, with fatal result. Whether accidental or with intent to suicied we did not learn.

——On Monday night, the house of Rev. Dr. Sahm in New Berlin, Union county, caught fire and was burned to the ground. His valuable library and all the furniture was consumed with the building.

——Jacob Harpster has taken the job of tesring down the Luth. church, in this place, and has commenced the work of demolition. Mr. Sam'l Farner has the contract for the brick-work on the new church.

——The Methodist church, at Pleasant Gap took fire on last Sunday afternoon, and was damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. The fire seems to have originated from the heaters in the side of the building. Through timely aid the fire was quenched.

——Peter's Household Melodies, a collection of songs, duets, choruses, etc., No. 4 has been received and contains quite a number of choice pieces, worth several dollars in sheet form. Single No. 50c., or $4 per year, monthly. J. L. Peters New York.

——A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the L., C. & S. C. R. R. Co. will be held at the Penn. R. R. office in Phila. on Tuesday the 30th of March, when it is expected that the recent proposals received, will be disposed of and work allotted.

——The agent of the Equitable Life Ins. Comp., Mr. John Rankin, a few days ago, paid $2500 to Mrs. S. S. Wolf, amount of insurance upon her husband's life in that company. Mr. Rankin is the company's agent for this county.

We learn that a party of fifty gentlemen from Clinton, Centre and the adjoining counties will shortly be formed for the purpose of indulging in a sixty days Buffalo hunt in the State of Kansas. A special car, it has been ascertained, can be obtained for the purpose for $1,250.--or $25 each --Record.

——"Dr. Chas. T. Price" and "Dr. T. F. Burt," who hail from No. 67 Williams street, New York, are pronounced by the press to be swindlers. They pretend to cure consumption and fits; but we hope no one will be foolish enough to invest any money in their humbugs.

——On last Monday morning while Willis Rishel, son of John Rishel, was hauling wood near Sinking creek mills his horse floundered in a snow bank and in attempting to extricate him, he fell on the boy dislocating his right arm, at the elbow.

——The other day we came across a man who seemed very uneasy about something, and it was soon ascertained that he had fears that Sechler & Co., would be obliged to quit business if they continued to sell groceries, and then he would be at a loss for another place where to buy and save money. The man was told to be composed—that Sechler & Co., could stand it as long as he could—that they were on the best footing and made small profits and quick sales. He felt a little easier, but still to be sure of a good thing, he at once went to Sechler & Co's., and laid in an extra stock of their cheap and fresh groceries to provide fo emergencies.

——A party of Gypsies camped in the Fort woods last week, and remained there over the cold snap, in their miserable tents. They say they were out in their tents all this winter,—how they kept from freezing hard as stones is a marvel to us, when we think of the low canvass hovel as their only shelter. They seemed to have weathered it right well, however, and tell us they never knew anything of sickness.-Their horses, tied to trees, have the open air for their stable, night and day. It all appears hard—but if the gyps can stand it, we can, but the poor horses, they cant speak to tell how they relish it.

——DEATH OF MRS. BLACK.—On Saturday last, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. B. V. Black of this place, departed this life after a brief illness. We sincerely condole with Mr. Black in his bereavement. A few months since he buried three little children, all of whom died within three weeks of each other. Now, by the death of his wife, he is left with a little boy—all that remains of his once loving, happy family.—*Republican.*

THE OLDEST INHABITANT."—Last week we announced the death of John Rishel, a highly esteemed old friend, who departed this life in his 87th year. The deceased removed from Pennsvalley to this county over fifty years ago. His father, Adam, and his two brothers, William and Elias, (all dead except the latter), removed from Centre county about the same time and settled in the vicinity of Luthersburg, where they raised large families, now scattered over half the States of the Union. The deceased was our highest neighbor, in the days of our boyhood from 10 to 18, and he delivered to us numerous lectures during that time, when he would suspect us for some game of mischief—(we were just like most boys once)—for which we did not thank him at the time. Since however, we have given him full credit for looking after our welfare when we got too far away from home, as we sometimes did. We think he was the oldest person in Brady township. Mr. George Knarr, Sr., near Troutville, may be his senior, though we know not.—*Clearfield Republican.*

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE GEORGE LONBERGER.—This aged and venerable man died here on Tuesday morning, 16th instant. He was 99 years of age on the 2d of July last, and many hoped and believed he would live to see his hundredth birthday. But Providence decreed otherwise, and the old man now sleeps his last sleep. Mr. Lonberger was the father of John Lonberger, of Millesburg, and of G. W. Lonberger, of Spring township.—Watchman.

A Mifflin county farmer kept a destitute woman during three weeks of freezing weather, and on her departure gave her some money. A noble act of charity that.

——Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather on Wednesday evening, 17 inst., the concert at Churchville, by the Walnut Grove Musical Association, under the leadership of Philip Meyer, was well attended and the exercises were exceedingly good. He has a very good class at Earlystown now, and anticipates bringing them to Centre Hall in a few weeks to give a concert.

——We are pained to learn that three children and a hired boy of Joseph Smith's, residing near Penn Hall, are lying very ill with Scarlet fever. The daughter, about 18 years old, had an attack of diphtheria a few weeks ago, and was slowly recovering, when it turned it Scarlet fever, and thus affected the whole family with this contageous disease. The girl and one of the boys when last heard of, were very low, and poor hopes are sustained for their recovery.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—From the Selinsgrove Tribune, of last week, we get full particulars of the recent terrible accident in that county: "On the 6th of March the dwelling of Gottleib Shry, a farmer who a few years ago moved into Union twp. from one of the lower counties, and purchased the Bitner farm, was entirely consumed by fire, two children, both girls, and aged respectively 9 and 4 years, were burned to death while two other girls were seriously though not fatally burned. The family before they retired for the night, placed some chips in the oven to dry, and left a basketful of them standing near the stove. At about 3 o'clock the father and mother were awakened by a bright light; Mrs. Shry got out of bed and proceeded down stairs to ascertain what caused the light. Upon reaching the door leading into the cellar kitchen, she saw the fire and called to her husband and then opened the door. As soon as the fire got air it burst forth in uncontrolable fury and spead all over the house. Mrs. Shry rushed out of the ill fated house by another door and run around to the front of the house under the window of her bed-room. By this time Mr. Shry was out of bed, and seizing a babe which was sleeping in the cradle, he threw it out of the window. By this time the room was filled with smoke. One of the children escaped through the front door while the other one came running into his room and he threw it out of the window. He then started to get the other two, the room being full of smoke and on fire. He reached them, took them in his arms, and being overcome with the smoke he fell, and knew nothing more until he found himself on the snow, outside of the house. Those who escaped had no clothing on except their night apparel. The two girls, although badly burned, barefooted and without any clothing started for their nearest neighbor, fully one-fourth of a mile distant. Mr. File took the children into his house and hitched up his team and started for the scene of the accident. He found Mr. and Mrs. Shry huddled up together in an out house, almost frozen; he took them to his house and made them as comfortable as he could under the circumstances.

A few charred bones were all that could be found in the ruins of the two unfortunate children; they were collected and solemnly interred."

DOES EDUCATION DIMINISH CRIME.

If it be true that a mere mechanical education diminishes crime, why is crime not decreasing in States and communities where universal education has prevailed for generations? To our mind, a precise and well stocked mind, without correct moral endowments, is as barren of good results as the farm which is annually cropped by the owner without mixing any manure with the soil. His plowing and sowing is well executed. He has been properly educated upon that point. But the vital part of his education has been overlooked. He has, in a great measure, rendered his farm worthless and made himself poor, because he knew nothing about the virtue of manures. The school he graduated at did not teach that lesson, hence he knows nothing about the efficacy of that which would restore his barren soil.

The mind is just like the soil. It must be manured to yield a full crop of good fruits. The State can impart mechanical lessons, read, write, etc., but without the moral (manure) lession being taught at the same time, the pupil's education will prove a failure. The cost and the results flowing from mere mechanical common school education, in our judgment, do not warrant the people of this State to invest any more money in that experiment.

We have been led to make these remarks by reading an article upon this subject, which we clip from the Philadelphia Age, as follows:

The friends of a State system of compulsory education find their strongest argument in defense of the imperative necessity of such a movement in the assumed postulate that education decreases crime. That is the basis of all laws upon the subject which are in operation in this country. It is declared that a people have the right to protect themselves from the effects and consequences of crime, and as education will do that, it follows as a matter of course that they have a right to pass and enforce a compulsory plan of education. Prevention of crime is as definite a function of legislation as punishment of offenders. This is the position of the advocates of a system of compulsory education.

The opponents of the system, or rather of the reason assigned for the adoption of a forced plan of education in a free country, deny the postulate that education necessarily decreases crime, and support their side of the question with facts, figures and strong arguments. Joseph R. Chandler, an honored and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who has served on Boards of Prison inspectors for years, and has devoted his life to that branch of duty, recently read a paper before the Social Science Association in relation to the efficacy of education in the promotion of morality and the prevention of crime. He narrated his experience as a student of prison discipline, and expressed his firm conviction, based upon that experience, that while education modifies the character of crime, it does little or nothing to prevent it. He also declared that in his judgment, it is the power of conscience, not that of the intellect, which must be looked to for keeping men virtuous and upright. He also added: "While in the lowest order of crimes, I may have found more unlettered criminals, I have the former more amenable to gentle moral dealing than the latter were." These were Mr. Chandler's startling-points, and he supported them with statistics drawn from the prison records of Philadelphia for the last fourteen years. These figures show that the percentages of education among the people, and that the spread of learning in the community has not diminished crime, either against persons or property.

While Mr. Chandler's positions are neither impregnable nor unassailable, still they are so supported as to claim the earnest and thoughtful attention of those who favor using the power of the State to force children into school and keep them there by the infliction of pains and penalties. Legislators upon this subject should study carefully and conscientiously the real connection that exists in a community between public education and the general morals of the people. They should arrive, if possible, at a true estimate of the influence of knowledge of a purely literary character upon the moral principles of those subjected to such a system. They should ask the question, could there not be a well-stocked mind, a barren conscience? In other words, they should get down to the starting-point of this matter and satisfy themselves by the best evidence possible, whether, in truth and reality, education such as is imparted at the present time, does of necessity decrease crime. The subject is one of the greatest importance, affecting the highest interests of the community, and should be well settled before action of a definite character is taken in relation to compulsory education in this State.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The following is a copy of the license bill as reported by the conference committees of the senate and house and adopted by both branches of the legislature:

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act approved the 27th day of March, a. d. 1872, entitled an act to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That licenses for sales of liquors, where not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying, or making objections to applications for licenses, may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel: Provided that for the present year licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third, or any earlier session of said court.

Sec. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county, as follows, to wit: All cases where the classification shall be $10,000 or more, shall constitute the first class and pay $700; where the classification shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000 the second class and shall pay $400; where the classification shall be $6,000 and not more than $8,000 the third class and shall pay $200; where the classification shall be $4,000 and not more than $6,000 the fourth class and shall pay $100; where the classification shall be less than $4,000 the fifth class and shall pay $20: Provided, That no license shall be less than $50: And provided further, That any person licensed the present or any portion of a year shall pay a *pro rata* share of the license fee and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year. And provided further, that no license for bottlers shall be less than $50.

Sec. 4. That any sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offense in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any city or county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand convicted until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding ninety days, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year, and if licensed shall in lieu of imprisonment forfeit his bond and said license and be incapacitated from receiving any license aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter, and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary or mineral, or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to the same conviction and punishment as unlicensed offenders.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award said fine or penalties, as well as proceeds of all forfeited bonds to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be.

Sec. 6. That the constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships shall make a return of retailers of liquors, and in addition thereto it shall be the duty of every such constable at each term of said court of quarter sessions of their respective counties to make return on oath or affirmation whether within his knowledge there is any unlicensed place within his bailiwick kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of all of said courts to see that this return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known in writing, with his or her name subscribed thereto, to such constable, the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of the witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the court, and upon his willful failure to do so he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subjected to its penalties.

Sec. 7. The husband, wife, parent, child guardian or any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess may give notice in writing signed by him or her to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit, if the person so notified at any time within twelve months after such notice, sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving the notice may in an action of tort recover of the person notified any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed by the court or judge as damages. A married woman may bring such action in her own name notwithstanding her coventure and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use. In case of the death of either party the action and the right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his executor or administrator without limit as to damages.

Sec. 8. No person or persons non-residents of this commonwealth shall engage in selling, trading or vending intoxicating liquor and no hawker, peddler or traveling agent shall engage in selling for any person or persons who are non-residents, or in vending, trading or contracting in any manner, whatsoever in intoxicating liquor within the limits of this commonwealth.

Sec. 9. Any bond given by any person under the provisions of this act may be canceled after thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given and received by the respective parties thereto: Provided, The sureties to be released from such, or any bond, shall bear no risk pending thereon. In the event of cancelling any bond and the releasing of the sureties the principal shall provide acceptable substitutes if he desires to continue the business, otherwise his license shall immediately be revoked.

Sec. 10. That no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall hereafter be granted to any person until he shall have executed a bond to the commonwealth in the penal sum of $2,000, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court granting such license, conditioned to pay all damages, which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him under the provisions of this act and all costs, fines and penalties which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act or any other law of this commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks, and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

Sec. 11. That it shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections are now or hereafter may be required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a minor or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

Sec. 12. That any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated, and that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having special prohibitory laws.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF MINERALS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Cheyenne, W. T., March 13.—Four more of the Black Hills miners, named Warren, McDonald, Williams and Thomas, arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, having walked from the stockade, eight miles from Harney's Peak, in seven days. They bring fine specimens of gold dust with them. Warren has some that he washed out of two pans of dirt lifted just below the surface and among which there were grass roots. He says they only dug down to the bed of the rock. In one place the water was so plentiful that part of the time they worked waist-deep in it. He thinks that with pumps and hydraulic machinery $100 per day to each man could be made. He also brings with him specimens of silver which, old miners state, will yield $2,000 to the ton, and say it is the purest they ever saw. He will bring here these specimens of silver ore to be assayed. He has also with him fine specimens of plumbago, lead and copper, and says there is more gypsum in the Black Hills than ten railroads could haul away in fifty years. He claims also that there are tin mines there. The party leaves for Cheyenne, their object being to get provisions, machinery and tools, and recruit their number by as many as possible, after which they will return from here, the route from this place being, they say, the only practical one, and much nearer than from Sioux City, with the additional advantage of good roads. They report no trouble in crossing the streams or in finding good water and camping-ground every night. They say the distance can be walked easily in five days. The railroads have reduced the fare one-third from Chicago to Cheyenne to parties going to the Black Hills. Many strangers are now here, who, it is supposed, are bound for the new El Dorado, notwithstanding the orders from the Government prohibiting parties from going. Persons just arrived from the Indian agency state that the Indians are anxious to sell to the Government their right to the Black Hills country, but do not propose to give it up without being paid for it.

THE DANCE OF THE LUNATICS.

A Jolly Ball in the Hudson County Asylum for the Insane—One Step for all Kinds of Music—The Best Kind of Cure.

On the brow of Snake Hill, overlooking the Hackensack and the pretty villages of Carlstadt, West Hoboken, and New Durham, stands the Hudson County Asylum for Lunatics. It is three stories in height, with picturesque cupola and latticed cottage windows. When Dr. Eddy became its superintendent he introduced a series of dancing entertainments as part of the mode of treatment. These sociables have been given usually about once a months in the winter season, and twice in the summer, on the pavilion near the west wing of the institution.

Last Friday night, the closing hop of the season was given, and among those invited were Freeholders Speer, Coykendall and Schrouder, and County Physician Stout. The lunatics were led into the broad corridor fronting the women's wards the floor being neatly waxed. Twenty pairs led off in the opening march to the music of the "Conspirators' chorus." In the van was a stout, florid faced, gray-haired octogenarian, who walked arm-in-arm with a pale-faced, flaxen-haired girl of twenty. The old man had spent twenty years over the intricate machinery of a snow plough, and at last became crazed with his invention. He bears a remarkable resemblance to William M. Tweed, and for this unfortunate likeness he has been named the "Boss." His partner was a school teacher in Northern New Jersey, and became insane through hard study.

John O'Brien, a fair haired, wiry framed young man led a portly woman of forty named Emeline. John was clad in the regulation suit furnished by the county, brown jean jacket and pantaloons, low shoes, and unbleached muslin shirt. His legs were arrayed in strips of an old bandanna kerchief, and suspended from the collar button of his shirt were numerous horn buttons, which he termed medals of award for skill in surgery and physic. He is very talkative has an impressive, dogmatic style of talking, and uses the most extravagant language. He believes that he is superintendent of the Asylum, and his mission is to hang every person who makes a disturbance.

With hardly an exception the women danced like automatons without a particle of animation. The men kicked the floor in excitement and did not sit down until exhausted. Partners for the dance were furnished them by the Matron, Mrs. Armstrong, and Warden Grimes. Only when faced with a partner did they seem to understand what they were to do, the music always setting their feet in motion. It was noticeable that those convalescent evinced a preference to dance with the visitors, turning away from their unfortunate fellow inmates. It mattered little what music was furnished, for Waltz, polka and schottisch were invariably danced in jig like fashion.

At half past 10 Warden Grimes marshalled the party into the supper-room, when they partook of a light meal. Returning they watched three sets of the visitors dance a quadrille. This afforded them much amusement, many of the patients breaking out in laughter as the Freeholders whirled their wives and daughters around the room.

Dr. Eddy says that the plan of treatment has proved beneficial, and in the early spring he is to begin the picnic season.—*Sun 15th.*

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE—CONFLICT WITH A PANTHER.

Last Friday night Mr. John K. Markill, of Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, New York, returned home late, having been detained by a storm, and going out some time after to care for his team, was just in the act of opening his stable door when he was seized from behind by a panther, which attempted to grapple his throat, and he was carried to the ground, falling on his back. So sudden was the attack that for a moment Mr. Markill was partly stunned, but quickly realizing his danger he attempted to draw his jack-knife, at the same time calling loudly for help. In the meantime the animal had fastened his jaws on the side of his victim's neck; but owing to the heavy collar of Mr. Markill's coat, which was fortunately turned up, and a fur collar around his neck, the animal's teeth did not penetrate the flesh, although the pressure, as described by Mr. Markill, was such as to almost entirely prevent his breathing. His alarm brought to his assistance very soon a large and ferocious dog, which at once fastened on the throat of the formidable foe. The animal then turned on his new antagonist, and for a moment a terrific battle ensued. After a prolonged struggle Mr. Markell succeeded in conquering the animal with a pitchfork and the dog's help. The panther measured from tip to tip seven feet five and a half inches, was of a brownish color with legs rather short, but thick and muscular.

COMMITTED.—About ten days ago the dry goods store of Hugh White, at Lamar, or Yankeetown, Nittany Valley, this county, was entered at night and robbed of various articles of merchandise. On Saturday Tom and Irv High of Mill Hall were arrested on the charge and committed by Alderman Batchlor in default of bail. The old man High was also committed. Irv is but recently out of the penitentiary for robbing the store of S. Brady at Mill Hall. There were two other parties supposed to have been concerned in the robbery, who are now at large.—*C. Dem.*

THE FLOOD.

ICE GORGE MOVING.

DEARFUL HAVOC AND DESOLATION AT NUMEROUS POINTS.

Danville, Pa., March 17.—The bridge over the Susquehanna at this place was carried away. The water is higher than it was in 1865 and is still rising. There is an ice gorge between here and Sunbury Railroad connection is cut off. The L. & R. R. R. and two highway bridge at Pittston and the highway bridge at Catawissa are carried away. The bridges at Wilkesbarre, Plymouth and Nanticoke are in danger.

THE SITUATION AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 17.—The ice still remains stationary at this place, and there has been no perceptible fall of water since the afternoon. Rows of houses on River street are filled with water and the gas works have a depth of several feet of water in them. The whole city is in darkness candles and lamps furnishing the only light. Travel has been stopped between here and Kingston since last night, the flats being entirely submerged and it being unsafe to cross the bridge. The three bridges which were swept away from Pittston, are jammed in a gorge three miles above here. At Nanticoke dam eight miles below the ice began to move to-day and the river was closed for a mile above that point, but from there to the island the gorge at the lower end of Wilkesbarre is as bad as ever. The weather has been gradually growing colder and everything will be frozen solid through. This undoubtedly prevented the bridge at this place from being carried away, and should a gentle thaw follow, the ice may go down without further danger, but if the thaw is sudden, the devastation will be all the greater on account of the cold snap.

TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

The Lackawana and Bloomsburg iron railroad bridge, which was swept away last night at Pittston, cost $120,000, and the two wooden wagon bridges cost nearly $50,000 each. The Lehigh Valley Railroad above and below Pittston is covered in many places with great blocks of ice, and no trains run above Willkesbarre.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF WEST PITTSTON.

Scranton, March 17.—West Pittston stands between two floods, one of which broke through a ravine at the base of the mountain this morning, cutting off the flight of the inhabitants who sought the mountains for safety. The losses by the flood and obstruction to railroad traffic will not fall short of $1,000,000.

Binghampton, N. Y., March 17.—The ice gorge in the Susquehanna river at Hooper, eight miles west of Binghampton, is over four miles long and twenty to thirty feet high. The valley is overflowed. At present the weather is cold, and the river falling.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT GERMANTOWN.

Port Jervis, March 17.—The scene at Germantown, on the river bank, beggars description. The ice is piled on the shore in many places thirty feet high, and in pieces weighing thirty tons. About twenty small houses and some shanties have been torn to pieces, and about two hundred houses are filled with water to the second story. The river is now going down, and the danger is over. About twenty five small frame buildings, nearest the river in Port Jervis, are totally wrecked.

MORE GORGES FORMING.

GREAT ANXIETY MANIFESTED IN CONSEQUENCE.

Pittston, Pa., March 18.—The loss by the flood will reach more than half a million dollars. The ice is again gorged at Ranson, three miles above this place, to a height of twenty feet, and extends up the river for about five miles. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track is entirely covered with ice six feet in height in the narrows, two miles north of here. They have a gang of workmen digging through and trying to clear the track. It is impossible to say how soon they can run through. No trains have been able to reach here yet either way. A great many mines in this locality have stopped work on account of having no route left by which to shift their coal.

THE GREATEST ANXIETY

exists in regard to the weather. Should it become warm enough to move the gorge, it will cause even more destruction than Tuesday's flood.

THE SITUATION IN WATERTOWN.

Sunbury, Pa., March 18.—The prospects below Watertown on the West branch are about the same this evening. The town is in no danger, but farms below are inundated, and the river is running through the fields. The gorge has not moved. There is also a large gorge between here and Selin's Grove, below the dam, which contains part of the bridges which came down the North branch, and which will likely carry off the Selin's Grove bridge when it moves.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE ALONG THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Columbia, Pa., March 18.—The ice in the Susquehanna at this point commenced running this afternoon and is still running past in one continuous mass. At eight p. m., it carried away the winding bridge of the Tidewater Canal Company at Wrightsville, and moved one of the piers of the Columbia bridge rendering the bridge impassable for trains. The ice and water has done considerable damage to the Pennsylvania railroad tracks West of here, piling the ice up on the tracks delaying, trains. It also swept away a great many telegraph poles, cutting off telegraphic communication with points between Columbia and Harrisburg. Considerable damage has been done to the Pennsylvania Canal Company's towing path tearing it out, &c. Canal boats were washed on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marietta and stay there.

CONDITION OF THE GORGE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 18.—The river has been falling slowly this afternoon, and is now nearly two feet lower than on Wednesday morning. There is no change in the ice in the main channel, and it is generally believed that it reaches to the bottom of the river. For some distance above the island, the gorge below the city and from that point to Plainsville, a distance of five miles, ice is jammed up in a solid mass. At this place, the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and about twenty dwelling houses were flooded just below here. The Pittston.

Bridges Are Jammed Up in Ice

in the main channel. For some distances above this station and nearly two miles below, the track of the railroad is covered with water and large cakes of ice. Nearly all the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are now in this city, and a force of men has already been set to work in removing ice. At Forty Fort, a little below and on the opposite side from Plainsville, the ice is piled up very high and turns the water out of the channel.

Kingston Under Water.

The water cut away through the beautiful Forty Fort cemetery and swept down flooding flats and rushed through the main streets of Kingston. The citizens were badly frightened. Boats were rowed through some of the principle streets. From Kingston to Wilkesbarre, the distance is one mile, and the water spread across the flats between two places in an incredible short space of time. A barn was swept away which had stood the floods of many years, and no fences whatever, are left. Huge boulders of ice were carried along with such force as to knock down and

Tear Up Great Trees.

All the telegraph poles on the flats are down and telegraphic communication can only be had by way of Scranton.

More Damage Anticipated.

Fears are expressed by the residents of the Kingston side of the river that another rise of water above would be stopped by the gorge and forced through the channel already formed through the cemetery and sweep down upon Kingston. This would save Wilkesbarre further damage by allowing the ice to melt away gradually but great damage would be done to Kingston and many farms would be ruined. The weather has not moderated.

A committee from the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre bridge drove to Pittston to-day, and asked permission of the officers of the bridge companies thgro

To Destroy Bridges,

which were swept away and are now lodged above this city in order to prevent their descent upon the one here. The officers gave their consent, and preparations are now being made to

Burn the Bridges

at an early hour to-morrow morning. It will take ten days to clear the Lehigh Valley Railroad of ice should the water fall and there be no other rise. There are no mills north of here.

A Gorge Feared.

Port Deposit, Md., March 18.—The river has been rising all evening, and is full of floating ice, running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Should a gorge form at Havre de Grace, it will cause great destruction.

Conawingo, Md., March 18.—The river has risen ten feet in the last two hours. The bridge here will doubtless go.

SAVE MONEY.—It is well worth saving, and you can save it buying a Sewing Machine, and get one of the best and most perfect machines in existence. The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine has reached a point of excellence and perfectness equalled by no machine in use, and the constantly and rapidly increasing demand, which is almost beyond their manufacturing capacity to supply, is convincing evidence that the merits of this machine are appreciated. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad Station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House at 227 and 229 Broadway, New York.

They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular, free on application.

This Company want a few more good agents.

MASSACRE IN INDIA.

London, March 16—6 A. M.—News has been received here that the natives of Assam have massacred a surveying party commanded by a British Lieutenant and consisting of sixty-three sepoys and coolies.

London, March 15.—Immense crowds continue to attend the revival meetings held by Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey. To-night over 20,000 people were present and thousands were turned away. The streets in the vicinity of the hall were choked with people unable to obtain admission.

BURGLARS BEWARE.—Charles O'Conor's recent opinion, which may be laconically synopsised that "a burglar has no right which a citizen is bound to respect," is a bit of sound law which should be learned by the whole community. The citizen should know decidedly that he has the right to shoot like a dog a burglar found in his premises, and the burglar should know it too. The reason of this opinion is, briefly, that a burglar by the act of burglary becomes voluntarily an outlaw, and has no protection of any kind. Therefore, burglars beware.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst, at the residence of the brides father—Mr Wilson Beck—by Rev J A Bright, Mr Charles A Gast of Bald Eagle, to Miss Maggie Beck of near Jacksonville Pa.

On the 22d of December, 1875, Mr Calvin Bierly to Miss Anna E Caris, both of Tylersville, Pa.

On 9th inst, Mr John Hoy, jr., of Jacksonville, to Mrs Sydney Gramley, of Rebersburg.

On same day, Mr James West, of Aaronsburg, to Miss Miranda Brumgart, of near Rebersburg.

On 16th inst, Mr J B Rockey to Miss Henrietta Bowersocks, both of Centre Co. Penn'a.

On the 14th inst, by Rev. E Stambaugh, Israel Vonada and Miss Lydia Vonada, both of Haines twp,

On the 16th, in Pine Grove, by Rev. M. G. Earhart, Mr Wesley Erb, and Mrs. Susan Bloom, both of Ferguson twp.

DEATHS.

On March 1st, 1875, at Lock Haven, Emma May, daughter of A. C., and E. J. Geary, aged 7 years, 11 months and 14 days.

On the 9th inst, in Penn twp., Hannah wife of Jonathan Sanders, aged 57 years 7 months and 9 days.

House and Lot

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The House and Lot, belonging to the Estate of Mary E. Jordon, late of Potter twp., dec'd, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, April 17th, 1875, at 2 o'clock. The lot contains 2½ acres, thereon erected a House and other outbuildings. Terms:—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN JORDAN,
Mar. 25, 3t. Administrator.

THE TIMES.

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MARKETS.

Produce.

Chicago, March 22.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; spring extras $4 55@5 50. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring 97½; No 2, 94½ strictly fresh; Corn active; No 2 67½@67¾c. Oats—demand activy and prices advanced; No 2 54@54½c spot; Rye, No 1 97@98c. Barley dull and nomial; No 2 $1 08@1 09 spot. Seed steady; clover seed $6 90@7 10.

NEW YORK.

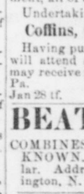
New York, March 22.—Flour, superfine western and State $4 50@4 80; common to good $5 05@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 35; white wheat extra Ohio $5 05@6 00; St. Louis $5@8. Wheat a shade lower; No 1 spring $1 22@1 23; No 3 $1 12@1 15; No 2 N. W. $1 17@1 19; No 2 Chicago $1 16½@1 18½; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 12@1 23. Rye quiet at 90@95c; Barley scarce and firm to $1 50. Corn mixed western 84@85c; yellow 85@85½. Oats mixed western 67@69½c; white 68@70c. Coffee dull at 15½@17½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7½@7¾c; prime 8c. Petroleum refined 14½@14¾c. Eggs firm at 32@33c. Lard 14½@14 5/16.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 00 Red 100....Rye 90.....Corn 60 ....Oats 55.....Barley 90. 70....Clo verseed 5,00.....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15. Lard ner pound 8 cents.....Buck wheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7.00.. Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9.50 per 2000 lbs.

——STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent opportunity to any parties wishing to go into business.
PETER HOFFER,
Feb 4. MRS. C. E. WOLF. Adm'rs

Blatchley's



Improved CIDCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Treatment of the Grape.

The question of the proper training of vines in this country seems as yet far from being properly understood, says a Chester Co. (Pa.) correspondent. I noticed that the practice of close pruning is employed successfully abroad, and that in California the vineyards are for the most part a repetition of these, so that our Northern men, always on the lookout for the result of successful methods, copy these prototypes too closely, and end by fatally injuring their vines. There are two reasons for this result. The first and most important of which is, that all varieties of the *Vitis vinifera* or European grape, seem to relish severe pruning, while our American varieties evidently dislike such treatment. The second reason is, that our climate is decidedly adverse to the low shrub-like system of training, and in its character is essentially distinct from both Europe and the Pacific coast. I believe, therefore, that the sooner our cultivators at the North allow their vines more liberty to clamber, the sooner we shall hear of success in some points at least where now grape culture is a certain failure. In some parts of Italy trees are planted in the vineyard rows, over which the vines run riot; and this is the system to which I have alluded before as a step toward producing sound healthy wood and foliage, and in consequence perfect fruit. Another practice which I believe to be mischievous in its tendency, so far as it relates to grapes, is in the indiscriminate trenching of all soils without properly ascertaining their true character in advance. I have seen so many instances of failure, even the soil had been trenched two, and even three feet deep, by the spade, at an enormous expense, that it strikes me the practice should not be landed too highly with such evidences of its futility staring us in the face. The theory of a more perfect drainage, and hence more moisture in the soil during severe drouths, reads well, and appeals to our reason in a very forcible manner, but yet experience in very many cases tells a very different tale. I do not wish to be understood as condemning the system of deep cultivation, but there are classes of soils when thorough trenching is not only useless, but hurtful.

Household Helps.

BEEF STEW. — Take two or three pounds of the rump of beef, cut away all the fat and skin, and cut it into pieces about two or three inches square, put it into a stewpan, and pour upon it a quart of broth, let it boil, sprinkle in a little pepper and salt to taste; when it has boiled very gently or simmered two hours, shred finely a large lemon, add it o the gravy, and in twenty minutes pour in a flavoring composed of two tablespoonfuls of sauce, the juice of the lemon, the rind of which has been sliced into the gravy, a spoonful of flour and a little catsup; add at pleasure a glassful of sherry or port, a quarter of an hour after the flavoring, and serve.

TO EXTINGUISH KEROSENE FLAMES. — One of the most read y means is to throw a cloth of some kind over the flames, and thus stifle them; but as the cloth is not always convenient to the kitchen, where such accidents most frequently oc cur, some one recommends flour as a substitute, which is always on hand in the kitchen, and which, it is said, promptly extinguishes the flames. It rapidly absorbs the fluid, deadens the flame, and can be readily gathered up and thrown out of doors when the fire is out.

CASTLE PUDDING. — Two eggs, one quarter pound of sugar, one-quarter pound of butter, one-quarter pound of flour; beat butter to cream, and sugar, finely pounded, then add eggs and flour. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven, and in small cups; when done turn on a flat dish and cover with thick white sauce, flavored with wine or essence.

SOAP AND SILVER. — Never put a particle of soap about your silver if you would have it retain its original luster. When it wants polishing, take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the country says "Housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds, as it makes it look like pewter."

How to Cook Wild Duck.

They tell a good story of the way in which folks learned to cook wild duck by first partly roasting and then stewing it. Once on a time there was a terrible wild man, who lived on nothing but what he shot or fished. This wild man possessed all the virtues which belong to a free life in the woods, but, besides, was remarkable for two things—his culinary talents and his indecision. It came to pass that on one occasion a gentleman, a hunter and a gourmand, too, stumbled across this wild man in his lair. With the hospitality of a savage, the wild man invited the new comer to dine with him on a magnificent wild duck, which he proposed roasting. It was a lovely sight to see how the noble bird, turning slowly before the fire, was just assuming a delicate golden tint! "Looks nicely! does it not?" said the savage. "But I shall not roast it!" In vain did the guest plead for roast duck. Remorselessly the savage tore the bird from the spit, cut off legs, wings, divided up the breast, and pitched all pell-mell into the stew-pot. Sad, even despairing, the hungry guest, a remonstrance on his lips, saw the wild creature throw into the pot a pinch of salt, then a few whole pepper-corns, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, and last the juice of a lemon. Then the untamed man stirred it, and let it simmer for half an hour. Somewhat doubtfully the guest tasted the dish. O, ecstasy! it was delicious!

Girls Keep Farm Accounts.

In these days several farmers have adopted a new idea, that is of having their girls keep the accounts of the farm. First, they are taught to write a fair hand, then to have a knowledge of single entry bookkeeping, when a proper set of books is obtained and they go to work. A map is made of the farm, having the fields numbered, and then whatever work is done on a field, or whatever capital invested, the girl is to find out and set down, and the result is that she soon takes a practical interest in affairs, which interest increases as the seasons pass and the crops are gathered, of all which she takes account, both of quantity and quality. The next step with her will be to become possessed of a realizing sense of what farm products cost; and when she sees upon the striking of balances, after a year is gone, or perhaps two years, how little is the net profit, she sees that a dollar is worth much more than she had suspected. So she will begin to reflect whether the work has done well or ill, and to consider upon better methods, and in any event she will learn that economy is an indispensable quality in whatever engages human attention.—*Dr. Cross.*

By Tubes.

It is generally supposed that packages and letters can be transmitted from place to place through pneumatic tubes with extraordinary rapidity, in something less than at the rate of a mile in one minute. That not even a high rate of speed can be attained is shown by the operation of the pneumatic tubes now used in London, where they have a line for carrying large packages and mail bags, and a large number of small tubes for sending telegraph messages. The messages are placed in carriers which are driven through the tubes by an air pressure, produced by six air pumps worked by three fifty-horse engines. But when the length of the tube is only one mile, the best through time made is not better than three minutes, and in longer tubes the speed is proportionately slower. It has been found that tubes made of lead work much better than iron tubes, as the interior of the lead remains smooth.

GRAIN SUPPLY. — The contributions of wheat from the United States to the bread supply of Great Britain in 1874 constituted fifty-five per cent. of the whole imports, and those of Russia thirteen per cent. The aggregate export of wheat and flour from the United States to Great Britain during the year exceeds an equivalent of 52,000,000 bushels.

An Awful Fate.

The Cincinnati papers describe the awful fate which recently befell Mrs. Mary Mills, the wife of one of the leading merchants in that city. She had been confined to her room by a severe illness for several weeks, but feeling better the other day she engaged in a light employment about her room, and at the time of the accident was cutting out a dress pattern in front of the grate. Her back was turned to the fire, and she had no knowledge of her danger until the flames began to leap over her shoulders and lap her cheeks. Her presence of mind was completely gone. It would have been but the work of a moment to have snatched a blanket from her bed and with it smothered the flames; but her fright led her to seek the presence of others, and she rushed screaming down stairs. At each step the flames increased, and when she reached the kitchen they enveloped her as in a cloud. The first object to meet her eye on getting below was the cistern, and she made a desperate effort to raise the covering for the purpose of jumping in. But her strength failed her, and she fell to the floor, a blazing heap. The only person in the house was the servant, whose fright made her utterly unable to render her mistress any aid. The agonizing screams of Mrs. Mills brought the neighbors to the scene, but too late to render any assistance. Nearly every article of clothing the suffering woman had worn was burned off, and the body from the waist to the feet was a crispy mass of quivering flesh. The tight under-garments about the waist, breast and shoulders saved that part of the body from serious injury, else death would have come at once. At last accounts she lay screaming almost constantly, and but faint hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Pictures of Poverty.

In Allen street, New York, in the cellar of a rear tenement, or rather a dark hole at the bottom of a wretched structure, where the ceiling is so low one has to bend low when in a standing posture, a lady was found lying in a bed upon which there were neither sheets nor quilts. A dingy blanket covered her person, and nestling close beside her were her four little children. One of them, a little fairy creature of wonderful beauty, with hair of burnished gold and eyes that had stolen the bloom of violets, was prattling innocently and all unappalled by the gloom and horror of the place. Yet that child had seen the rats drag her little cloak from the broken chair where she had placed it and rend it in pieces with their sharp teeth, while her mother and sisters cowered shuddering in their beds. All night long one or another of these poor creatures kept watch while the others slept, lying in dread of attack from the noisome, squealing creatures that thronged the floor and clambered squealing about them. Yet this poor family once possessed a happy home from which they had been driven by financial reverses and the death of the husband and father. The mother, a native of Baltimore, had been bred in affluence, her father holding an office of honor and trust under the general government for many years. Death and business disasters had brought them to this pitiful strait at last and forced them to accept and cling to a shelter only fit for dogs. Such are the fearful phases of life the Guild's visitors encounter. The impressions they leave upon the mind will never fade, and the lessons they teach have a power that few Sunday sermons possess.

Retrenchment Extraordinary.

The following story is told of a pretty well-known gentleman, formerly connected with the Pittsburgh press: This person was in the habit of taking a "wee drap" too much at times, and when in the resultant condition of exhilaration he was, as many are, inclined to a liberality and extravagance of expenditure to which his sober self was an utter stranger. While on one of his periodical benders, the fancy of our hero was struck with the beauty of certain pairs of vases of rare workmanship and exquisite finish. With the sentiment, "darn the expense," in his heart and on his lips, he bought these vases, at an immense price, and bore them home, and triumphantly called in his wife to admire them. "Why, John," said she, the moment she set her eyes on them, "what induced you to buy such costly ornaments as these? We can't afford to spend money this way. You will ruin us, you know you will;" and the poor lady raised her apron to her eyes and began to cry. The sight was too much for our printer.

"You are right, Mary," he said, "you are right, and I am wrong. We can't afford these vases; it was extravagant in me to buy them. But don't cry; I'll fix it all right." So saying he let drive his fist through the two beautiful vases, and as their fragments rattled about the floor, he turned to his astonished and dismayed wife and said, "Now, Mary, we've got rid of those; I'll go and buy a couple of cheap ones, my darling."

The Bonanza Excitement.

The panic in mining stocks which was expected after the excitement, has brought great distress to thousands of people in the Pacific States. Tempted by the stories of sudden fortunes acquired by investments in the bonanza mines, they mortgaged their houses and farms, or otherwise sacrificed their property, in order to buy shares at the fancy prices ruling in the height of the excitement. The rise and fall of the Ophir stock was something wonderful. In October last shares ranged in price in the San Francisco market at from $43 to $64. Through the adroit management of the stock jobbers, by January 13th they were run up to $250, and we believe at one time they reached $300 or very nearly to that point. In two months and a half the nominal value of the mine increased, according to the quotations of the board of brokers, from $5,040,000 to $23,184,000, a gain of over $17,000,000. On February 5th it was once more selling at $61 per share. In Nevada the shock which followed the collapse was terrible. Nearly the whole population were interested; even women had invested largely in the high-priced shares; and many families in moderate circumstances were utterly ruined. A few fortunate speculators with abundant means have scooped up nearly all the loose cash there was afloat, and there being no further demand for stock by reason of the financial stringency thus produced, the shares went down with a rush.

The Nebraska Sufferers.

A Nebraska paper says: A half a score of army lieutenants are at this time scattered around in different parts of this State, by the orders of the commanding general, distributing clothing and supplies to people who are probably as well if not better off than they ever were before in their lives. A story is told of one man who appeared at one of the towns on the railroad with a two-horse wagon to demand a contribution of a load of flour. He confessed that he had never been so well off before, but "as long as the provisions is goin' I want my sheer," said he. In some localities it is doubtful whether the people will put in any crops this year, as they say that there is no use planting for the hoppers, and that enough has been given them to last them through the year. And all this time the people of the East and South have been giving money, food and clothing to the grasshopper-plague sufferers with a liberal hand.

A New Liquor Law.

Mr. Prince introduced a bill in the New York Legislature to prevent the adulteration of food, drink, and drugs. It fixes a penalty of $200 for adulterating any of these articles, and for selling the same. The first offense is punishable by a fine of $100, and on conviction of a subsequent offense the clerk of the court in which the conviction is made shall, within one week thereafter, cause a notice to be published in one or more newspapers printed in the county, giving the offender's name, residence, place of business, and a statement of the offense. Persons purchasing such adulterations may sue and recover $50. It is founded on the law in force in England.

The Story of a Waltz.

The second ball of the Elysee, says a *Tribune* correspondent, was finer than the first, because there were more pretty women.

What romances there are in balls. A portionless young girl—say a hundred thousand francs—comes in with a Greuze face, under a forest of blonde hair. A bored young man, with three hundred thousand francs income, asks her to dance. The thunderbolt of love had struck his heart.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "do you like to dance?"

"Very much indeed, sir." "And to waltz?" "Passionately, sir." "Will you make a sacrifice for me?"

The young lady looked at the young man. "Why not?"

"Very well, mademoiselle, do not dance nor waltz this evening."

"And for this sacrifice?" "I offer you my name and my fortune."

"That is a great deal," said the young girl, more tempted by her feet than her heart. "Do you hear the violins?"

"Mademoiselle, I am called the Count de ——, and I have three hundred thousand livres of income."

The young girl doubtless reflected that with three hundred thousand francs income one could pay for a great many fiddles.

"Monsieur," she said, "let us compromise. I will not waltz or dance with any one but you."

"No, mademoiselle, I want a complete sacrifice. You are the most beautiful person at the ball; every one is gazing at you; we will walk into one of the little drawing-rooms and chat together like married people."

"Already!" said the young lady, making a saucy face. But she had left her place in the quadrille. She leaned upon the arm of the young man and allowed herself to be taken to the staircase. "This is despotism, sir." "Yes, mademoiselle, I wish to be master before if not after."

The young girl mounted the staircase, saying to herself, "Three hundred thousand livres of income, a hotel, a chatean, a racing stable, a hunting equipage, travel like a princess, have caprices like a queen."

They went slowly up the steps, for the Elysee staircase is invaded, after the manner of Venetian fetes, by a sea of guests. The quadrille was ended. All at once the young girl hears the prelude of Olivier Metra's "Serenade," a Spanish and French waltz, full of rapture and melancholy, full of passion and sentiment. She could resist no longer. She withdraws her hand from the arm which holds it, she glides like a serpent through the human waves; she arrives breathless in the grand saloon of the orchestra. She no longer knows what she is doing, the "Serenade" has so bewitched her. A waltzer who does not know her seizes her on the wing, and bears her into the whirlwind.

Meanwhile what is the three-hundred-thousand-a-year man doing? He is desperate; he has had hap iness in his very hands, and now he sees it vanishing from him like a dream, all because Waldteufel had the unlucky idea to play that diabolical waltz. The unhappy lover tries in vain to reason with himself, to curse his folly, to swear that he will never look at the woman again. He has not the courage to go up the stairs. He descends four steps at a time; nothing stops him; he follows the young girl and arrives almost as soon as she does before the orchestra. Alas! She is already off for the waltz. She is a thousand leagues away from him. The first comer holds her in his arms, breathes the fragrance of her adorable blonde hair, revels in the warm glances of her soft eyes, the color of heaven.

P. S.—I forgot to say that the young girl who waltzes and the young man who does not have become engaged.

A Romantic Story.

Thirty-one years ago a little boy, four years old, the son of Daniel Hutchins, of Burlington, N. J., while playing outside the door of the home of his parents, was kidnapped by two men and taken to Philadelphia on board of a steamboat. From that city the boy was soon afterward taken to the West, where he grew up under the charge of his captors. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he started ont in life for himself, and traveled over nearly every part of the civilized world. At the time of his disappearance from home his parents became almost frantic with grief because of his loss, and he d the Delaware river and its tributaries, together with the surrounding country, searched for his whereabouts, dead or alive, but all in vain. The people of Burlington showed the deepest sympat.y for the sorrow-stricken parents and large rewards were offered for the recovery of the lost one, notwithstanding which the event remained shrouded in mystery for the long space of thirty-one years, when the lost one appeared at the scenes of his childhood in quest of his parents. In the meantime the father and mother died, it is supposed, from pure grief, thinking that their boy must be dead. After fighting the battles of the world and making for himself a snug competence, the young man became convinced that he was not the child of the men with whom he had been living, and he determined to find his parents. He entertained a slight recollection of his old home, and he finally ascertained that he could find tidings of his parents in New Jersey, and, aided by inquiry, he fixed upon Burlington as the place, arriving only to find his parents dead.

From Etchings in "Scribner."

There was a minister deprived for inconformity, who said to some of his friends: "That if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred men's lives." The party understood it as if, being a turbulent fellow, he would have moved sedition, and complained of him. Whereupon being convented and apposed upon the speech, he said: "His meaning was, that if he lost his benefice, he would practice physic; and then he thought he should kill an hundred men in time."

Cicero was at dinner, where there was an ancient lady that spake of her years, and said: "She was but forty years old." One that sat by Cicero rounded him in the ear and said: "She talks of forty years old, and she is far more, ont of question." Cicero answered him again: "I must believe her, for I have heard her say so any time these ten years."

There was a soldier that vaunted before Julius Cæsar of hurts he had received in his face. Julius Cæsar, knowing him to be but a coward, told him: "You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back."

One of the fathers saith: "That there is but this difference between the death of old men and young men; that old men go to death, and death comes to young men."

Augustus Cæsar would say: "That he wondered that Alexander feared he should want work, having no more to conquer; as if it were not as hard a matter to keep as to conquer."

Ague Cured by Fright.

Hiccoughs may be cured by a sudden fright, as our readers doubtless know; and in medical books there are recorded quite a number of cases of the cure of ague by a similar cause. One of the prominent characteristics of the argue is, as those who have had the disease well know, the "shakes." These, it is said by those explaining the fright-cure, are counteracted or overpowered by the nervous shock which the system receives from the fright.

A poor English woman had for a long time suffered from a severe fit of ague. The ordinary remedies failed to give relief. The woman owned one pig. Now a pig, if it be a fat one, is a very substantial part a of poor woman's means of support. This pig was fat, and the butcher had been ordered to kill it as soon as he could. One day, while she was "shaking," a neighbor suddenly coming in, said, "The pig is dead."

The frightened woman started from the bed, darted out of the door, ran to the sty. The pig was dead, but the butcher had killed it. Of course she recovered from her fright, but she recovered from the ague also. It had been "shocked" out of her, and never returned.

"Aunt Martha" Prayed Him Out.

You've met her if you've lived long in Detroit, says the *Press*. A withered up old woman, bow-backed, gray haired, having a cane in one hand and carrying a basket of notions in the other. All who know her know her as "Aunt Martha," and she's traveled up and down and been at the depot so often that her death would be the occasion for general remark.

The old woman found a new saloon on Franklin street the other day, a place just opened by wicked Bob Smith, whose red face and bloodshot eyes have more than once been set in a frame of prison bars. "Aunt Martha" went in, hoping to make a small sale. Bob was wiping his glasses, and half a dozen men sat around the stove, holding glasses or smoking cigars.

"Git out!" growled Bob, as the old woman entered. She did not hear him, and leaning over the counter she asked:

"Would ye have a paper of pins—a cake of soap—a comb, or something?"

"Git out, you old beggar!" shouted Bob, raising his arm as if he would strike.

"I'm no beggar, and don't you dare to strike me!" replied "Aunt Martha," never moving an inch.

"Say, what's to keep me from wringing your old neck if I want to?" inquired Bob.

"The Lord, sir!" she answered.

"Ho! ho! ho!" laughed Bob. "There, take that!"

And he deluged her with rinsings. The filthy liquid struck her in the face and ran down over her faded black shawl and oft-washed calico dress, but she did not move. Looking at him across the counter she whispered:

"You need praying for, and I am going to do it now and here."

"No you don't!" he shouted, as she moved toward a chair; "get out of here or I'll smash your head with this bottle!"

She never minded him and he raised the bottle for a throw, when a sailor—rough, dissipated, but having some manhood left—leaped up and cried out:

"Bob Smith, if you throw that bottle at her I'll stave in your bulwarks in a precious minute!"

"You will, eh!" whooped Bob as he danced out.

"Yes, he will!" cried the rest, rising up.

They were too many for Bob and he had to stand there while Aunt Martha knelt at a chair and prayed for him.

She was still praying when he dashed out to kick her, but "Foxy Bill," who came out of State prison only a month ago, grabbed him by the throat, forced him into a chair and hissed:

"Bob Smith, if ye harm a hair of that old woman's head I'll make a funeral here!"

Aunt Martha knelt again, folded her hands and said:

"These young men were children not long ago, and they had praying mothers and God-fearing fathers. They are walking in wicked paths and their hearts know no good. I pray that their eyes may be opened to their wickedness, and that their feet may be turned into other and better paths."

"She's right!" called out a steamboat man as the old woman paused.

"Shoot me if she hain't!" cried another.

"Go ahead, mother!" shouted a third.

"I'll be dashed if she does!" yelled the infuriated Bob, and he reached her and gave her a heavy kick before any one could interfere.

She screamed with pain as she rose up, and then there came a terrible silence. Bob stood with his arm raised to strike.

"Aunt Martha" leaned on the chair, tears rolling down her wrinkled cheeks, and the half a dozen men were spell-bound with indignation. "Foxy Bill" broke the silence by saying:

"Step outdoors, mother, and look out for splinters."

She obeyed, and Bob Smith was choked and pounded until his senses left him, and everything which could be handled was thrown out of doors. They worked swiftly, fearing the police, and in five minutes the saloon was a wreck, and its proprietor, still unconscious, was lying behind the counter. Their work finished, the men disappeared like shadows, and "Aunt Martha" hobbled away, whispering:

"I prayed too hard, but it was in me to pray!"

The Good Old Times and the New.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that Mr. Samuel Lawrence, founder of the city of Lawrence, entertained the Lee Literary Club with an hour's familiar talk, contrasting old times with the present. Glancing rapidly over the character and history of the early colonial settlers, he dwelt particularly on the circumstances and customs of the period just succeeding the revolutionary war, when not a pound of cotton had been raised in this country, not a car-load of coal exhumed from the mines, not a steamship traversed our waters, nor any great water-power occupied. The fabrics of the country were mostly spun and wove in families, each farmer raising flax and wool, the mother of the family generally spinning the former on the little wheel, while the daughter walked backward and forward by the side of the big wheel, singing hymns or repeating poetry. Each farm establishment had a loom, which, in some instances, was kept running the year round to supply bed and personal clothing, stacks of the former being piled up for the wedding days of the daughters. Oxen were used for all farm work and horses mainly for riding horseback, the women either riding singly on side-saddle or on pillions behind their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts. Scarcely a light carriage was to be found in the country. Often a hundred women came to one church on horseback. The little cotton cloth used in the country was the "humdrum" from India, made of short staple, costly and poor. Money was comparatively scarce. The salary of the president of Harvard University, after the institution had been in successful operation for over one hundred years, was £100 New England currency, or $333\frac{1}{3}$, and this commanded the services of the best scholars of Oxford and Cambridge. The increase in the valuation of the country and the increase of the expenses of living were alike astonishing. Mr. Lawrence, after an experience of more than three-score and ten years, gives his decided preference for modern times. The comforts of life are fourfold more than they used to be, and there is less of intemperance, profanity, and kindred vices.

Musical Sands.

Last summer, says *Scribner's Monthly*, we saw on the beach of Cape Ann that singular tract of sea shore called the Musical Strand. The grains of sand send up a faint musical sound as the foot slides over them. We were told that in the night, when the air is still, the waves, pushing up against the dry particles, and then receding, will urge out at least three distinct notes in turn. The only explanation of this phenomenon seems to be that the sand is composed of particles of granite, worn off the surface of the ridge with which the shore is barricaded, and that their edges are not at all rounded by attrition. They have been rolled up and down for these unreckoned years, just as any other mass is rolled, under the action of tide and tempest; but they have kept their shape without being worn away. Examine them carefully, and one sees as well as feels that they remain sharp at every point, often keen as a pin and thin as a wafer. Hurry them, when hot and dry, against each other, and they will vibrate like so many pieces of steel.

The Wolf.

How would you feel, my dear, if we were to meet a wolf?" asked an old lady of her little grandchild, with whom she was walking along a lonely country road. "Oh, grandmamma, I should be so frightened!" was the reply. "But I should stand in front of you and protect you," said the old lady. "Would you, grannie?" cried the child, clapping her hands with delight. "That would be nice! While the wolf was eating you I should have time to run away."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux Islands, in Bass' straits, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. She had on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-five, and of them only four are known to have been saved..... A brewer was killed in New York by the explosion of a beer barrel which he was pitching..... The Democratic Congressional Convention for the first district of Connecticut nominated George M. Landers, of New Britain. The Republicans of the second district renominated the Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, for Congress..... The return match between the American and Irish riflemen takes place June 29th, the place in Ireland not being definitely settled upon..... Colorado has been admitted as a State, increasing the number to thirty-eight..... It is believed that the damage by the floods in East Tennessee is over $1,000,000. Cooke county alone loses $200,000..... On Staten Island a poor family was found in such a destitute condition that they had killed and eaten their horse. Some of the meat of the animal was eaten raw..... Two school girls in Philadelphia, one the daughter of a clergyman, ran away to join a traveling theatrical company..... The revenue of the Dominion of Canada is about $3,400,000 in excess of the disbursements, and the announcement of this fact in London has caused an increased demand for Canadian securities..... The time fixed for the opening of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia has been changed from April to May 10, and for closing from October to November 10..... The relatives of the Virginius officers and crew, shot in Cuba, are to receive $2,500 gold for each man shot.

The Prussian government has introduced a bill in Parliament withdrawing the state endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those bishops who will bind themselves to obey the laws..... John Mitchel was renominated for Parliament in Tipperary. Mr. More, a Conservative, contested the seat..... A mass-meeting of coal miners, held at Scranton, Pa., decided not to strike..... Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who was arrested in Havana on complaint of the captain of the steamer Crescent City, has been released..... In the Forty-third Congress of the United States about five thousand bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the House, and about fifteen hundred in the Senate, of which about one-sixth were passed..... The Standing committee of the Diocese of Texas has refused to consent to the consecration of Bishop DeKoven..... Brown, who is to be executed at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, made a full confession, stating that he committed the murder, and had no accomplice..... The ship Violleta, from France to San Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's bay. The captain and crew were saved. People from shore went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice and over thirty of them were lost.

Benjamin F. Bruce, of Lenox, John G. Orton, of Binghamton, and William C. Wey, of Elmira, have been appointed managers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum..... An embankment at Rindan's pump mill at Merriton, Canada, gave way recently and flooded the village with water..... The new Wisconsin Railroad bill raises the rates so that the companies can save eight per cent. more. The companies asked for twenty per cent., but profess to be satisfied with the result..... A joint resolution was passed in Congress to admit the Fitch diamonds free of duty..... Before the Arkansas Legislature adjourned a resolution was presented by a colored Republican member a d unanimously adopted, declaring that peace and quietude now prevail, and extending a welcome to all immigrants, promising safety in person and property and freedom of speech..... Helen Sullivan, of Bernardsville, N. J., was burned to death in saving her father's house from destruction by fire.

The members of the Pennsylvania State Legislature paid a visit to the Centennia exposition grounds, and inspected the building s in progress there..... Complications under the new Civil Rights bill have arisen in various parts of the South, most of them from a spirit of mischief..... The total number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the month of February, 1875, was 4,876, of whom 3,479 were males and 1,397 females. During the same month in 1874 the total number arrived at the port was 4,222, of whom 3,008 were males and 1,214 females..... A divorce lawyer in Cincinnati sued a paper for $10,000 damages, and the jury rendered a verdict that the paper was right, and gave the lawyer nothing..... Advices from Asia Minor state that the famine in that country is causing terrible distress. In one district alone 20,000 persons have died since the commencement of the famine. The population of this district before the famine was 52,000..... Weston, in New York, walked 431 miles in six days..... The new United States Tariff went into effect officially March 3d..... The house of G. Schry, three miles below Selinsgrove, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire, and two children perished in the flames. Mrs. Schry was badly burned..... Spontaneous combustion is said to have caused the burning of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan..... Engagements have taken place between the Spanish and insurgents in Cuba.

The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners..... In 1870 the total indebtedness of the towns and cities of Massachusetts was $34,600,385, is now $80,427,345, an increase of $45,000,000 in four years..... The bodies of over forty persons, who died at St. John, N. F., this winter, were temporarily interred in the snow, which lies in such immense quantities in the cemeteries as to prevent the opening of graves..... The convention between Spain and United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed at Madrid..... The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has discharged its assistant conductors..... Chancellor Runyon appointed Garrit A. Hobart, of Paterson, receiver of the New Jersey Midland railway..... A bill is before the New York Legislature to appoint a State board of health..... A bill before the New Jersey Legislature provides that any married woman holding a policy of insurance on the life of her husband or any other person may transfer and assign the same, as if she was at the time of making such transfer a single female..... A Mrs. Evans, of Seymour, Conn., while temporarily insane, cut the throats of her two small children, and then cut her own. She will probably die, but the children may recover..... Many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the steamship Gothenburg, in Bass's strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land. The total number of the saved, as far as known, is twenty-two..... A Miss Griscom was returning from Philadelphia, and when within a short distance of Woodbury, N. J., was attacked by three roughs, who tied her to a tree and robbed her of nearly all the valuables she had with her. The lady made good her escape by cutting the rope with her knife.

The aggregate sum in the twelve general appropriation bills passed during the late session of the United States Congress is about $175,000,000..... The Budget committee of the Austrian Reichsrath have struck out the appropriation of $75,000 to defray the expenses of the representation of Austria at the Philadelphia Centennial..... The Boston *Globe* says that Gov. Gaston and his council have determined on the execution of the boy Jesse Pomeroy..... A fire in Callao did $200,000 damage..... A riot took place at Bogota, C. A. The millers having raised the price of flour, the bakers did the same with the price of bread, and combined to keep it so. The people assembled in great numbers in the square of Bolivia, and finally proceeded to gut all the bakers' shops they could come at. The authorities did nothing, as the mob had it all their own way..... In Indianapolis Lewis Bishop cut his wife's throat because she refused to live with him..... Frank J. Potter, late deputy superintendent of the Rhode Island State farm, hanged himself at his farm in Connecticut..... A letter was received at the United States Treasurer's office from England, enclosing $14 "conscientious restitution" from a former citizen of this country, who is now a resident of Reading, England..... The United States Senate confirmed the nominations of Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and Hungary; Horace C. Maynard to be Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople..... In the New Hampshire election the Republicans were successful, electing the State ticket and the entire Congressional delegation.

A man is successful when he makes life give him what he wants.

A BURNING GAS WELL.

A Wonder of the Pennsylvania Coal Regions ---Light for a County.

The following interesting description of a burning well in Pennsylvania has been received by the United States Signal Office in Washington, from Mr. J. Cummings of Tarentum, one of the volunteer observers for the signal service:

On the night of the 2d of February, 1875, I, in company with several others, paid a visit to the great gas well, situated about nine miles from Tarentum and fifteen miles south of Butler, at a place called Larden's Mill, on the farm of Mr. William Hervey, and owned by a company consisting of Messrs. William Hervey, J. S. Vandegrift, and J. McAllaster. The well was tapped recently, as I learned from one of the proprietors, in their search after oil. They have gone down a distance of 1,145 feet, and have just struck the first sand rock. The well is located in a hollow about three hundred feet wide, between abrupt hills. Our party came in the vicinity of the well about nine o'clock at night, having seen the vast light floating in the sky on many a dark night on previous occasions thirteen miles distant, but when we came in its immediate influence and saw the trees on either hand lit up, and their trunks and branches silvered to their tops by this burning torch, the scene was beyond description. On arriving at the ground we were met by hundreds of people from all parts of the country who, like ourselves, flock nightly to see this great wonder. The first thing to strike the visitor on arriving is the great mass of fine white flame of intense heat and brightness and the hollow rumbling noise heard as the out-rushing gas plunges into the atmosphere and lights all around by its imposing brilliancy. The flame of this natural torch is about forty feet long and fifteen wide, and keeps at these dimensions night and day with striking regularity. Hence the light is both regular and constant. The heat emitted by so large a body of flame is very great. The trees all around, at proportional distances, are budding, and the grass that has not been trodden down by the throng of visitors is growing finely, and considering that this is mid-winter, this circumstance will give you some idea of the great heat. I approached within sixty feet of the flame, and supposed it to be at that distance about 140 degrees. The place has the character of a camp meeting at night in consequence of the mighty crowds who congregate there. The light is grand. You can see to read with ease a quarter of a mile from this enormous gas jet, and if uninterrupted by trees and the wind of the road reading could be done at the distance of a mile and a half. The noise as the gas rushes out and is consumed is wonderful.

Damages from Saloon Keepers.

A German named Heilman, who lived near Evansville, In., went to that town, became intoxicated, was placed in his wagon by the saloon keepers, and a neighbor hired to drive the team. Standing upright in the wagon was a barrel of salt that Heilman had purchased in the city and was taking home. While driving along the road, the night being dark, the wagon was driven over a log that lay in the road, causing it to jolt, and overturning the barrel of salt upon the prostrate form of Heilman. By some means a hoop became detached from the barrel, and the end of it entered Heilman's ear. The constant jolting of the wagon only helped to drive it in deeper, and when they had reached Heilman's house it was found necessary to draw it forth by main force. Heilman lay in the wagon, insensible from pain and loss of blood. He was carried into the house, and placed in bed, from which he never rose alive, the wound causing his death in about a month after the occurrence. The widow was then thrown upon her own resources for a livelihood. The farm, with no one to look after it, became valueless, and was sold at a sacrifice. By the advice of friends she brought suit against the parties who had sold her husband the liquor, lying damages at $5,000. The case, while being tried, attracted great attention, it being the first of the kind that has ever been tried in Indiana, and was considered in one way a test case. After consuming three days in hearing the testimony and listening to the arguments the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict giving the widow three hundred twenty-five dollars. The advocates of temperance consider the verdict a victory for their cause.

No Statue While in Debt.

It is rather hazardous to name a child after or to build a monument to a living man. He may not turn out as well as was expected, and then the name and monument will be somewhat mortifying. But there is a village in France where they will not build a monument to a great man even when he is dead, unless his debts are paid. A recent French traveler who visited Milly says:

A pedestal which awaits its monument stands at the entrance of a square in Milly.

I asked, "What is that?"

I was told, "It is the pedestal of Mons. de Lamartine's statue."

"I inquired, "Has that statne not been made yet?"

The question was scarcely out of my mouth when an old peasant, with a weazel-shaped face, came up to me and said, with the dryness of a legal writ:

"Business has not yet been settled. Lamartine still owes money; he owes to workmen and to farmers, and they are waiting for all those accounts to be liquidated, because it is not desirable to erect a statue to a man in debt."

The test of time and experience is the only sure guide in selecting an instrument. It is of little consequence that a man makes one or two fine pianos or organs for a fair and intrigues successfully for a prize. It is *the quality of every day manufacture* that concerns the buyer—not what exceptional and costly instruments have been specially made for exhibition. The SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS are of high and uniform excellence, and are the best for actual use, having been tried and proved for twenty-five years.

TIME'S CHANGES.—What changes a few years bring about—don't they? Yesterday the citizens of Arbor Hill were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato-masher in hand, giving chase to her husband who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at an Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

ETAGERE CABINET ORGANS.—The *etagere*, as the French call that elegant article of furniture, furnished with a number of small shelves, designed for various small ornamental articles, has become a necessity in every fashionable drawing room. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are now manufacturing a combination of the *etagere* and cabinet organ, very rich and beautiful, which they furnish for the price of an organ without the *etagere*.

NEURALGIA.—The fumes of sugar snuffed up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it.

Medical Advertising.

The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The men who are so loud in their criticisms are those who advertise themselves as medical savans by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence; dares to differ; and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spirituous poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders—advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by thousands of invalids, who are being cured of disease by its use.

The Centennial.

New Jersey, besides appropriating $100,000 to the Centennial exhibition, intends to make a State display of its wares, minerals, and other articles of wealth, and its State board of agriculture has appointed a committee to collect and arrange them. Besides this, it is proposed, in accordance with a resolution of the State Historical Society, to adopt measures for the collection, in connection with the taking of the State census this year, of statistics showing the present condition and the progress of New Jersey in agriculture, manufactures, mining, and commerce, with a view to the presentation of the results to the Centennial exposition. To secure this end a State law is suggested, and a bill has been introduced into its Legislature providing for the compensation of the enumerators and prescribing their contemplated duties.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—Ferd de Lesseps, the well-known engineer of the Suez canal, has offered his services